

Sept 1 '20

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

September 1, 1920

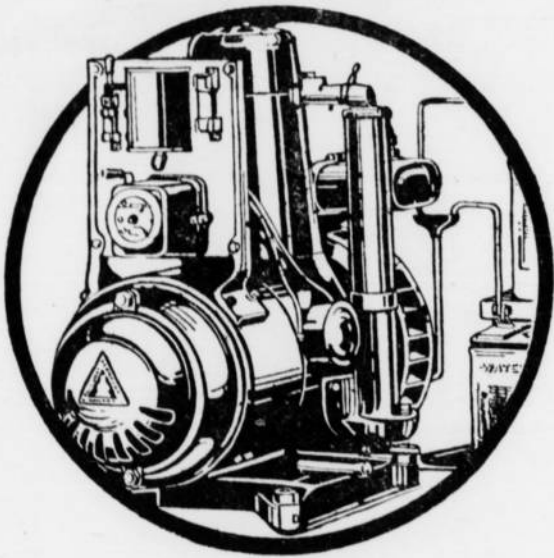
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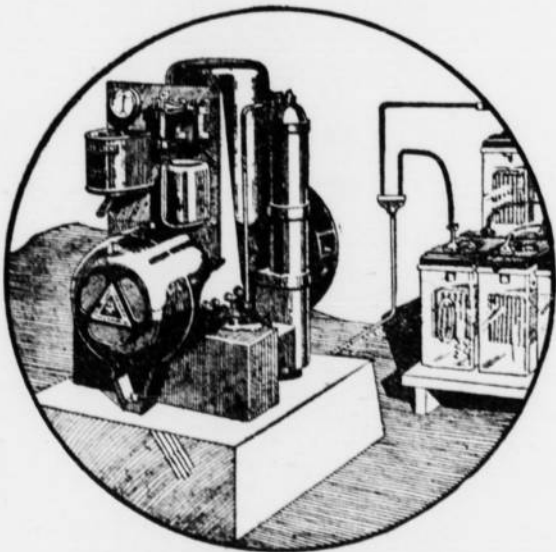
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.

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September 1, 1920.

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Tariff Commission Fixes 14 Sitzings in West

Ottawa, August 26 (Canadian Press)—The official itinerary of the tariff enquiry commission issued tonight, covering the four western provinces and Ontario as far east as Windsor, provides for 14 sittings on the other side of the Great Lakes and additional sittings at Port Arthur, Fort William, Sault Ste. Marie and Windsor. The western sittings will open on September 14, and exactly one month later the commission will be back in the Manitoba capital for a second sitting.

Vancouver is the only other western city that will be favored with two sittings, and they will occur September 20 and 24, before and after the Victoria sitting, which will be held on September 22. The dates of additional eastern sittings will be announced later, by Sir Henry Drayton, minister of finance. The itinerary, as announced, is as follows:

Winnipeg, September 14; Medicine Hat, September 17; Vancouver, September 20; Victoria, September 22; Vancouver, September 24; Vernon, September 27; Nelson, September 30; Calgary, October 4; Edmonton, October 6; Saskatoon, October 8; Regina, October 11; Brandon, October 13; Winnipeg, October 14; Fort William and Port Arthur, October 15; Sault Ste. Marie, October 18; Windsor, October 21.

G.G. Buy H.B. Store

An event establishing a new and unique record in the history of the co-operative movement of Canada has just transpired in the town of Yorkton, Saskatchewan, the parties involved being no less than the oldest trading chartered body in the British empire, the Hudson's Bay Company, and the local trading organization of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The directors of the latter body met last night and passed a resolution accepting the option of the Hudson's Bay Company to purchase their entire trading interests in Yorkton, and to form for the purpose a new and larger corporation, with a capital of \$250,000, and to be chartered as the United Supply Company, whose provisional directors are all leading Yorkton farmers and citizens.

The transaction originated in the fact that the co-operative store lease of the Yorkton Grain Growers' Association had expired and the owners of the building had sold it. The directors at once decided on larger plans, and having made a successful record under the able management of E. Pinkerton, made overtures to the Hudson's Bay Company to purchase their interests in Yorkton. A. E. Burbridge, commissioner, and

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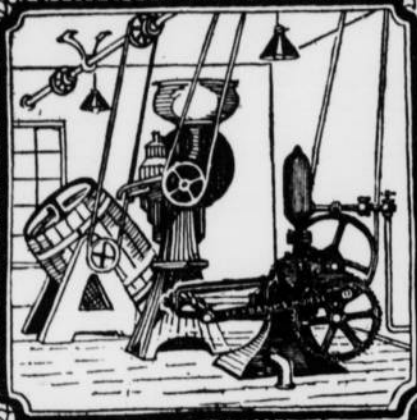
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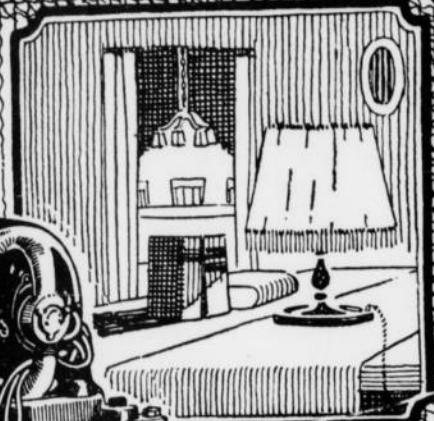


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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 1, 1920

Mr. Meighen at Colchester

Mr. Gladstone once defined Conservatism as distrust of the people tempered by fear. Hon. Arthur Meighen is doing his utmost to live up to that definition. The keynote of his speeches at Portage, Stirling and Colchester was distrust of the people tempered by fear, and he seems deliberately to have chosen as his political weapons misrepresentation, denunciation and invective. It has been said that the next general election will be one of the most strenuous in the history of the country; Mr. Meighen appears determined to make it the most bitter. It is indeed a matter for profound regret that the prime minister of this country has seen fit to attack his opponents with the dredgings of the dictionary and to drag political controversy into the mud of scurrility and abuse.

In opening his campaign in Colchester, Hon. F. B. McCurdy left the fighting to Mr. Meighen. He had nothing to say on the issues of the day, and it may be noted that in his speech on the budget he also judiciously kept away from controversial matters. However, Mr. Meighen has managed to put him in the position where he will have to say something, and has, moreover, left him with an embittered constituency and hard feelings which no amount of electioneering promises will assuage.

Mr. Meighen has his audience if they had analysed the platform of the tariff reform party; has he analysed it himself? If he has would it be too much to ask that he state definitely where it advocates "free trade as in England," as an immediate policy? The platform asks for an increase in the British preference and periodical increases so as to give free trade between Canada and Great Britain in five years. That is the only reference to free trade as a policy in the platform and it does not contemplate the immediacy that seems an obsession with Mr. Meighen. What the supporters of the platform may do in the matter of the tariff a decade or so hence has no bearing on the practical question of the day; it is not given to either Mr. Meighen or the N.N.P. party to declare positively what the conditions a decade hence may necessitate. The plan of reform evidenced in the platform of the party today is the guarantee that further reforms will be put forward as the interest of the country may demand. The essential difference between Mr. Meighen's party and the New National Policy party is that the latter bases its policy entirely on the general welfare, while the former has particular regard for a sectional welfare.

The tariff reform party is following no abstract ideal as Mr. Meighen vainly imagines; its policy is based on the well-being of the people as a whole, and if Mr. Meighen or any of his protectionist friends can demonstrate beyond cavil that protection increases the sum of human happiness, he or they will have made out an unanswerable case for the tariff.

Mr. Meighen couples up free trade with national ruin. We give Mr. Meighen the whole range of human history and challenge him to produce one case of national ruin or any other kind of national degradation following upon removal of restrictions upon trade. There is no case in written history of any nation being ruined as the result of fiscal policy alone, while the example of Russia or Turkey is enough to show that protection alone does not make for national prosperity. On the other hand the removal of restrictions upon internal trade in modern federal states is proof of a general recogni-

tion that free trade is advantageous to a nation as a whole. Mr. Meighen is simply declaiming in terms of his political bias.

For the rest the premier's speech was merely a repetition of his idle vaporings about Bolsheviki, destroyers, ruinationists and so on. Being a lawyer, Mr. Meighen probably sees some value in the legal adage: "No case, abuse plaintiff's attorney." He is welcome to a monopoly of that line of debate.

Free Trade in Fish

The Canadian-American fisheries conference, which was appointed to enquire into and make recommendations for settlement of questions relating to joint fisheries of Canada and the United States, has recommended that practically all restrictions be removed and that there be free trade between the two countries in fresh and frozen fish. The conference suggests a 15 years reciprocity agreement, under which neither country will impose customs duties on fish. The recommendations of the commissioners include an extension of such equal reciprocal relations to cover the whole question of fishing rights.

Presumably, the government will accept the recommendations, although it will, doubtless, be hard for the aggregation of high protectionists at Ottawa to accept anything that savors of free trade or reciprocity with our neighbors. Possibly the recommendation will be rejected on the ground that it is necessary for the development of Canadian fishing that it have adequate protection, or that such a reciprocal agreement with the United States is bound to lead to annexation. Does not Mr. Meighen, himself, insist that any reduction of the tariff is only the thin edge of the wedge of complete abolition?

Freight Rates and Wheat

Arguing before the Board of Railway Commissioners, for the exemption of grain from any increase in freight rates that may be granted, on the ground that the revenue from the transportation of grain gave the railways a handsome profit, and that losses on the transportation of other commodities should not be made up by rates on grain, H. J. Symington, counsel for the Government of Manitoba, cited a report of the United States Department of Agriculture, to the effect that in Minnesota and Dakota it costs \$2.65 to produce a bushel of wheat. To this Mr. Carvell, chairman of the board, replied: "Do you expect the ordinary man to believe that? I grow wheat in a small way, and in my way it does not cost nearly as much as that." Mr. Symington replied, according to press reports, that he did not submit figures in the belief that they were even approximately correct, but as proof that the cost of growing grain has greatly increased.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Symington did not press the figures, not as being an adequate statement of the cost of growing wheat in Western Canada, but as being the only available figures for the cost of growing wheat. The Guide, two weeks ago referred to an investigation undertaken by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture into the cost of growing wheat in that state. The investigation was most thoroughly carried out, answers to the questionnaires being received from 2,057 farmers, representing every section of the state, and large as well as small farmers. The area of the farms covered was 491,062 acres. The result was to show that over the state as a whole the cost per

acre of growing wheat in 1919 was \$25.20; the return per acre \$24.77; a loss per acre of 43 cents. In the eastern division of the state the loss per acre was 15 cents; in the central division, the main wheat-growing area, the loss per acre was \$1.52, while in the western division where the cost of production was the lowest, there was a gain per acre of \$1.89. The cost per acre in the eastern division was \$33.75; in the central division \$24.60, and in the western division \$18.60.

These figures may or may not represent approximately the cost of growing wheat in Western Canada; the unfortunate truth is that we have no reliable data on the matter. Very few farmers keep cost accounts, and the result in the Kansas investigation was arrived at by the application of sound business principles. When these results are added to those for Minnesota and Dakota it is permissible to infer that from a strictly business standpoint, wheat growing is, on the average, not conducted at a business profit, and it is probable that similar data for Western Canada would show similar results. Mr. Symington, therefore, was on good arguable ground, that is, he had a good inferential case for his contention that an increase of freight rates would materially injure the wheat grower in Western Canada.

Canada and the League

There has just been founded in England the British Institute of International Affairs, the purpose of which is "to keep its members in touch with the international situation and to enable them to study the relation between national policies and the interests of society as a whole." Lord Grey, of Falloden, moved the resolution constituting the organization, and Mr. Balfour and Mr. Clynes supported it. As a member of the League of Nations, Canada has, perforce, to keep in touch with the international situation, and it is a matter for regret that our statesmen have not, so far, considered it necessary to pass a word of comment upon the situation. Mr. Meighen and Mr. Mackenzie King have been doing quite an amount of public speaking recently, but neither has made even a passing reference to those serious world affairs which have for us, because of our acceptance of an international status, an extreme significance.

Only a week or two ago war with Russia seemed imminent, and it was reported from Ottawa that the Militia Department had received a large number of letters from former officers offering their services. How many people in Canada were acquainted with that situation? How many would have been in favor of going to war with Russia because she had managed to beat back an admitted aggressor?

It is also indicated in the news despatches that the situation in Mesopotamia is exceedingly serious, while France has occupied Syria, and established a government under French control. France is in Syria, and Great Britain is in Mesopotamia, because Lloyd George agreed to give France a mandate over Syria, while Millerand agreed to give Great Britain a mandate over Mesopotamia, and both agreed to a division of the spoils in the shape of the exceedingly rich oil-fields of Mosul. During the war the Allies agreed to recognize the principle of self-determination with respect to both territories, and the Arabs in consideration of that promise fought with the Allies against the Turks, and fought well. The covenant of the League of Nations lays

it down specifically that in the case of backward races their development is a moral obligation resting upon the whole of civilization, and that mandates for the protection and care of such races should be given by the league, and the mandates should give an account of their wardship every year. The League of Nations did not give mandates to either Great Britain or France in respect to the territories referred to; the mandates were the result of an agreement of the Supreme Council, a resort to the old game of grab, pure and simple, and that is the cause of the trouble in both Syria and Mesopotamia.

Another case, and one that more nearly concerns us, is that of the Nauru and Ocean Islands in the Pacific. These islands are rich in phosphates, and in one Germany had granted rights, prior to the war, to the Pacific Phosphate Company. By an agreement between France and Great Britain, the latter, with Australia and New Zealand, has bought out the company, and the islands instead of being under the League of Nations become practically the possession of Great Britain and the two Dominions, who get phosphates at cost price, while all others pay the market price. This is certainly not in accordance with the covenant of the league. In a vigorous denunciation of the agreement, Lord Robert Cecil, in the House of Commons, declared it to be "absolutely inconsistent with the spirit of Article 22 of the Covenant," and he accused the government of treating the covenant as "a scrap of paper," and of following "the old policy of grab." Mr. Bonar Law told the House that the matter had been discussed at the British Empire Delegation, at which all the Dominions were represented, and it was unanimously agreed to. It would be interesting to know if consent was given for Canada, and it would also be interesting to know how far if at all we are involved in the agreement respecting Mesopotamian oil. Certainly the subject has never come before the Canadian parliament, and if we are already entangled in the meshes of secret diplomacy it is time the people knew of it. Foreign policy in the main is merely an extension of domestic policy, and it would

seem that the arbitrariness and disrespect for public right which marked the policy of Union Government, has been carried over into the beginnings of our international policy. It is time we found out whether or not the Canadian Government is standing firmly by the Covenant of the League of Nations or is merely a tool of the Supreme Council.

The Tariff Commission

It appears that Hon. J. A. Calder will not be with the Tariff Commission when it sits in Winnipeg, on September 14. He is in England, presumably for the purpose of encouraging farmers to emigrate to Canada, by telling them they will have all the benefits of a protective tariff, so Hon. Dr. Tolmie will act till he returns. This will be disappointing news to many of Mr. Calder's old friends in the West, many of whom were, no doubt, looking forward to a meeting with him, and discovering, if at all possible, just exactly where he now stands on the tariff and sundry other questions. Possibly some of them have gone to the trouble of digging up some of Mr. Calder's erstwhile denunciations of the tariff, and were preparing for the same kind of pleasure that British free traders got by citing the free trade Joseph Chamberlain against the protectionist Joseph Chamberlain.

Mr. Calder has nothing to learn about feeling and opinion in the West with regard to the tariff, for he has had no inconsiderable share of the making and encouraging of those feelings and opinions, and he is, doubtless, not at all anxious to have some of his anti-tariff arguments dished up for the delectation of his colleagues and his own embarrassment. Nor is it information of an economic character that Sir Henry Drayton and Dr. Tolmie are after. There is available at Ottawa, more information on the tariff than the commission could digest in a decade. What they want to know is how little the government can do to the tariff and get away with it. The commission is out to sound public opinion not to gather economic data on the tariff.

Mr. Fielding, with two of his colleagues, pulled off a similar stunt in 1905-6; he

made a tour of the West with the object of ascertaining if it would be safe to put the tariff up a few notches. He went back in a hurry to tell the manufacturers that all he could do for them was a little sleight-of-hand with a few rates. Sir Henry Drayton is out to ascertain just about how much the government will have to concede in the way of tariff revision to give it a fighting chance in the next election. He will listen respectfully—Sir Henry is always courteous—to speeches and addresses, but he will all the time be figuring out how many votes the said speeches and addresses represent, or, perhaps that will be the particular job of Dr. Tolmie or Senator Robertson.

If the commission draws the protectionists, especially protectionist farmers, if there are any bold enough to come before it, into translating their faith into intelligible arguments it will have accomplished something, and if it can only persuade Hon. Robert Rogers to appear before it in support of the National Policy it will give a touch of gaiety to the proceedings. If it succeeds in getting any sound reasons for the maintenance of protection it will almost have justified its existence.

Doctor somebody or other in New York, is offering to renew the springs of youth for a consideration by grafting the interstitial glands of monkeys upon the human system; another doctor in Chicago declares he has something better for the achieving of the same purpose in the interstitial glands of the goat. It seems to be the fate of man always to have somebody making a monkey or a goat of him.

Speaking in the House of Commons, on the Budget (Hansard, page 2,798), E. K. Spinney, member for Yarmouth, said: "I do not wish to criticise, but as I am an honest follower of the Union party I must point out this fact, that since they have been in power I have followed them as a free trader, or rather as a revenue tariff Liberal. I am that today . . ." Mr. Spinney has since been admitted to the cabinet of Mr. Meighen, who affirms most positively that his government stands for protection. What is Mr. Spinney doing in that galley?



The Election Campaign as it is in Colchester, N.S.

The Corriedale Arrives

THE Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Saskatchewan's minister of agriculture, takes much pleasure out of introducing one of his younger neighbors to farmer audiences as the man who reclaimed an irreclaimable farm. You would be pleased to listen to that neighbor. For besides his store of information he speaks with a style so direct and convincing as to suggest some training along that line. If there is a bigger benefactor of the race than the man who can grow the second blade of grass where only one grew before, it is the man who can provide the information and fire others with the enthusiasm to duplicate his performance. W. J. Yeo is one of these, and, better still, he is just as modest about his Agricultural College training which brought about the full

A Classic Example of the Value of Sheep on the Grain Farm and How in one instance Pure-breds came to Replace Grades---By P. M. Abel

tain. Several years' possession had filled the soil with those seeds which lay dormant for several seasons, so while intensive cultivation might have relieved the problem for one year, it was out of the question as the sole reclaiming agency. Yeo had had some experience in Ontario with farm flocks, and he bethought himself of the assistance which a band of woolies would give in mastering the situation. When the fall run of ranch stuff commenced, this newcomer marshalled his credit and struck boldly out for Calgary stock yards, where he picked up 470 breeding ewes which cost him 12.25 apiece.

The first move was contrary to his best judgment in one respect. The advice always given by old sheepmen is to start small. Sheep farming in Ontario is different from sheep farming in Saskatchewan, and Yeo knew it, but the urgency of the weed problem carried the day. The immediate outcome was a victory for the I-told-you-sos. Abortion hit hard during the winter and a heavy snow storm in lambing time snowed the flock owner without adequate building accommodation. Altogether 150 lambs were lost. That almost killed this budding enterprize, but Yeo stopped the leaks in the business and tried another season.

At the end of the second year the wool sales had paid for the original flock besides leaving a cash surplus of \$1,200, while the natural increase had swelled the number to 1,236, notwithstanding the loss at the start.

Valued as Horse-power

In the meantime what of the weeds? The flock was given the task of subduing the worst land first. The year previous a voluntary wild-oat crop had grown so luxuriantly on this field that the heads bowed under a passing buggy axle. The sheep accomplished their job so well that it was kept black all the next summer. From then till 1920 they worked on every summerfallow, and no reasonable amount of cultivation would have replaced them in the work of weed eradication. This 1,760-acre farm, practically all under small grain and summerfallow, is worked by only 22 horses, and it is calculated that the 1,000 sheep do the same amount of work as three four-horse outfits and three men in keeping down weeds.

Neighbors began to take notice of

this diminutive newcomer and his sheep-sense, for the once weedy fields were rapidly changing complexion. Every growing thing that the sheep assailed fell before them, and they tackled every weed without fear or favor. Spring found them following retreating snow banks to nibble the pungent shoots of frenchweed, which remain green all winter; during the height of the season they did heroic work on the summerfallow; the return of short days found them industriously gleaning the stubble, and for their winter fare they subsisted mainly on straw formerly wasted.

In the dry year of 1919 the weed growth was very light and the sheep ate all manner of green-stuff into the ground. By fall there was a scarcity of weeds! Accordingly, in 1920, Mr. Yeo cut his flock down to 950 and gave way to neighbors who wished for the services of the flock on their summer-fallows. Heavy summer rains produced a rank growth and the weed army had to be recalled for home defence. Consequently the 1920 showing is the poorest since the first year.

The Value of Breeding

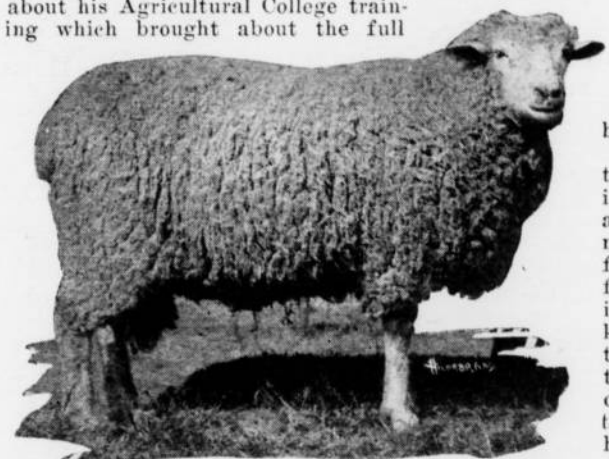
One would expect an agricultural college man to be a strong proponent of the better sires campaign, and this man has surely lived up to expectations in that respect. The sheep with which he commenced were ordinary range Merino grades. The first year they clipped eight pounds apiece, much higher than range averages, and produced no doubt by the generous ration of lush feed. But he determined to improve on this and to obtain greater uniformity in his stock, so for three years pure-bred Ramboulet rams were used. The clip rose to 11 pounds and graded among the highest shipped from the province, yielding a financial return which paid over again for the rams, for the offspring were matured during the years 1918 and 1919, when the market for fine wools was insatiable.

Sooner of later Merino growers discover the reasons for the popularity of the cross-bred. As their wool crop increases in weight and quality, their lamb carcasses fall off in proportion. Even on the range, where the Merino is at his best, mutton rams have to be used periodically in order to preserve the market value of the lambs. In some years wool is more profitable and at other times mutton, and the

course of market fluctuations can be traced by the class of rams used by rangemen in their effort to fill the demand of the hour. How often they succeed is a question, for there is a considerable lapse of time between the purchase of a ram and the sale of his characteristics embodied in succeeding generations. These vacillations from wool to mutton produces such a multiplicity of types that it is not an uncommon thing to market a whole flock, lambs and all, because of the hopelessness of producing uniformity in any desired characteristics. In these cases a new start is usually made with Merino foundation stock and the process repeated.



This imported champion ewe is also from the King flock.



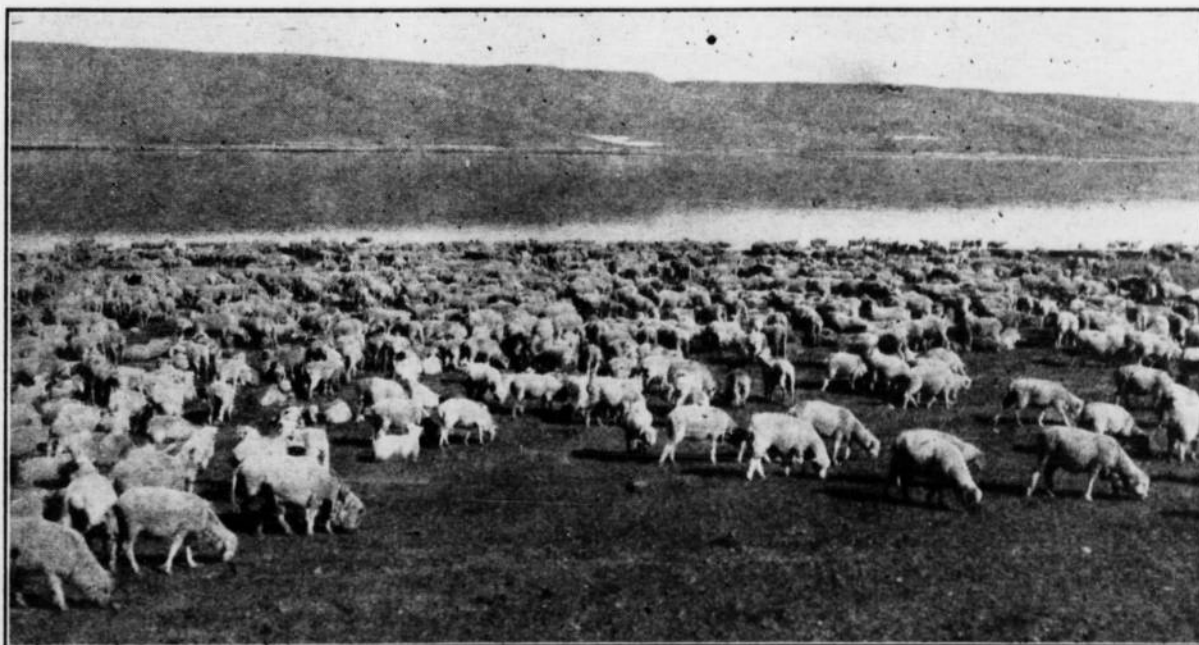
Champion Corriedale ram at the Chicago International. From the flock of F. S. King, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

organization of his talents as he is about the reclamation he has effected on the aforementioned farm.

Yeo lives at McTaggart, Sask., and the work he has accomplished is a classic example of the value of sheep on a grain farm. The soil in his locality is black and deep, one of the most fertile in this fertile West. During the past few years, when Drought stalked about the land, this Soo line clay, by its retentiveness of moisture, has always afforded at least a reasonably good crop. Much flax was grown hereabout in the early days, considerable power farming is still done, and very little livestock is kept on these flat plains, partly because of the difficulty of obtaining abundant supplies of drinking water. Now, here is a combination which makes for weeds—you can't beat it—and the consequence has been that along with some of the best yields of grain in the province, this district provides some of its dirtiest farms. It is a shameful admission, but nevertheless true, that some fields not yet a score of years under the dominion of the plow have become so badly weed infested that they have been given up until native grass has had a chance to kill out the plants which demand cultivation for their livelihood. This, of course, is the exception. Generally speaking, cultivation is thorough and continually improving, for most of the Soo line inhabitants were originally from the American West, came here with the wherewithal, and know the return which their land will give from capital invested in cultivation.

Early Lessons Remembered

Mr. Yeo came west five years ago and settled on a farm of 1,760 acres, nearly all of which had been broken, but some had been allowed to run back. The proposition was most uninviting; wild oats, stinkweed and pigweed, typical rich land pests, had obtained a hold on that place which they alone of all the weeds know how to ob-



On the Banks of Chin Coulee. These are the conditions under which need of a half-bred type is most keenly felt. R. C. Harvey has endeavored to found the Romnellet bred to suit his conditions in Alberta.

The breed of the future is that which will combine something of the fleshy carcass of the British breeds and something of the Merino fleece. The grower is then safe regardless of the extremes of market demands and is not obliged to change his type from year to year. These conclusions forced themselves on Mr. Yeo, as they have forced themselves on other sheep men. The call for a new type has been met variously. Mr. R. C. Harvey commenced the breeding of Romnellets, combining the Romney and the Ramboulets. Mr. Yeo, deciding that this course took too long and cost too much, founded a flock of Corriedales. Everyone else has been content to "let George do it."

The Corriedale

A word about these Corriedales. They are the only established breed of real dual-purpose wool and mutton sheep. Half a century ago New Zealand was just coming into prominence as the sheep-man's paradise. Great stretches of cheap land, freedom from predatory animals, 12 months' open season and the absence of droughts such as periodically decimated the neighboring Australian flocks, made it possible to raise stock more successfully than any other place in the world. Distance from markets gave wool an undue importance from the first, and to this day the New Zealand farmer is the best educated of men in the properties and grades of wool. The British Isles afforded the best outlet for New Zealand produce, but the Britisher, who has been brought up on Southdown chops, balked at the frozen meatless ribs which came from the Antipodes. So the supremacy of the Merino was challenged by stock imported from the homeland.

The idea of a dual-purpose sheep came to several New Zealanders almost simultaneously. The first determined work was commenced in 1874, by W. S. Davidson, who bred 1,000 Merino ewes to Lincoln rams; 150 of the half-bred ewes were selected and formed the foundation of a flock which was kept intact until 1914, only two

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Breaking Through

Laurence O'Day Attempts to Reach Civilization
By Billee Glynn

O'DAY was the first awake. He threw off the covers and rubbed his eyes. Then he made the window in a leap, gulping his heart strangely in his throat. The cabin was surrounded by a world of snow—a foot and a half of it had fallen in the night. The evening before the autumn had lain all around them. True, it had turned cold—but who would have expected this? And they had intended to start their journey back to civilization that morning. It was the third day after finding the blind Sheldon and everything had been left ready the night previous for the trip. Now—he turned to the Siwash snoring in his blankets on the floor, the two dogs snuggled comfortably beside him, to the blind man still asleep in the bunk—well, it was “some” disappointment.

He had never realized the horror of snow before, its impassability, the white weight of it. The trees seemed to bend under it, the forms of the rocks were buried, the mountain glistened in it to immeasurable distance. And here he was with only an Indian and a crippled blind man on his hands—over 200 miles from civilization.

Then his natural optimism came back to him. Doubtless the snow would go away in a day or two. Winter did not set in this early—it was impossible—the 23rd of November. He called the Siwash and shook Sheldon. The Indian noticed the snow instantly. He got up with a guttural sound and came away from the window speechless. Sheldon was now sitting on the side of the bunk.

“A great deal of snow has fallen through the night,” stated O'Day, “winter surely does not set in here this early?”

“Not for three weeks yet,” replied the blind man. “Our trip is delayed.”

“Only a couple of days,” reassured O'Day. “The snow will be gone by that time I expect.”

They waited a week, however, and it did not go. Instead there was more of it and bitter weather in which it hardened. The frost was now in the ground. Piercing winds swept from the north. It was winter—nothing else. O'Day had got past hoping it wasn't.

Sheldon suggested that they stay till spring. O'Day could not bear the thought. His love for Catherine seemed to call him from these white barriers. As for the blind man they could put him on a sleigh and hitch the two dogs to it. Perhaps, it might prove the easier way after all. “Jim” had already made two pair of snowshoes—and a pair which Sheldon used had been found in the hut. Having once decided on this plan, O'Day set to work on it.

It was simple enough to make the sleigh, a deer skin harness for the dogs, to clothe themselves in the skins that lay on floor and bunk. The Siwash even oiled the moccasins he made for them—using fry tallow mixed with spruce gum.

So one clear morning, with the blind cripple in the sleigh, the two dogs pulling it, O'Day behind, and “Jim” in front to guide, they started on their hazardous venture.

It was cold mounting into the foothills—it was hard pulling, too, and the dogs had to be helped. It was necessary to feel the way, to watch out for ledges, yet to keep the direction and make speed. By evening they reached a wall of forest. One of Sheldon's cheeks was badly frozen. The night fell suddenly catching them in the act of camping. Fortunately O'Day had found in the cabin enough Indian matting to provide covering for a tent. He had taken this with him and some poles he had prepared, so that setting up house in the frozen forest was a short task. A fire and a real meal

added to the cheer of things. Then with blankets thrown over a heavy layer of pine boughs they fell to sleep with a wonderful moon shedding silver through the trees. The temperature dropped steadily while they slept.

About five o'clock in the morning O'Day awakened to a yell of horror and the barking of the dogs. The tent was overturned, a huge, brown, shaggy body stood almost over him and beneath it the terror-stricken Siwash. With the flashing quickness of mind and the physical speed that pertained to him, O'Day seized his hunting knife and sank it to the hilt in the animal just above the powerful forelegs. That same instant he sprang to his feet and the bear rose in lathering rage reaching out for him, while the Siwash and Sheldon rolled to safety on either side. Twice it swept with powerful paw the rifle O'Day was trying to aim, then, dropping down, rushed for him savagely clawing his clothes as he dodged behind a tree. It was bleeding now and uttering terrifying guttural sounds, intent on its murderous object and uncaring of the attacking dogs. O'Day dodged for a second tree, then a

hills still echoed it, the monster fell in its own blood and then rose again staring blindly.

“Beat it to the big tree behind you,” O'Day called to “Jim.” The bear gathered its tremendous vitality to launch itself a few feet after the hopping Siwash, then it reared on its hind legs pawing the air in a last supreme effort, and fell on its side. They waited for a few minutes, then approached. The dogs were sniffing around. The bear was dead.

“I thought,” said O'Day to Sheldon, “these Alaskan brown bears weren't dangerous?”

“Two or three naturalists who wanted the government to protect them in the interest of American sportsmen are responsible for that report,” returned the other. “The brown bear has really been the cause of more graves in the north country than the grizzly. The early winter probably caught it before it could hibernate and it attacked the camp for food.”

“It's almost as big as a grizzly,” responded O'Day. He turned to “Jim” whose foot had been



M. M. Schiller
1920

third. He had now time to aim the rifle at the monster hurling itself after him, and the shot rang out startlingly in the wilderness. The animal paused, shook its head, but kept on. Another shot came now from “Jim's” rifle. It seemed to have wasted on the buttocks but must have been painful. The monster turned toward the limping Indian. “Run to your left behind the rock, Sheldon,” shouted O'Day to the blind man, “call the dogs or they will be killed. His rifle rang out again aimed at the animal's side. It paused, turned half around, but flung on toward the Indian, who, severely wounded, appeared to have lost his presence of mind. He floundered weakly behind a tree holding his rifle tremblingly for a second shot. O'Day realized that if he missed it would be all over with him, that he, himself, must kill the bear before it reached him. It was a quick shot but while the

clawed. He dressed and bandaged it as well as he could but the examination proved that the Indian would be lame for the rest of the journey. According to their estimation they did not make more than six miles that day. It was despairingly difficult finding a way through the blanketed forest. They encountered almost impenetrable underbrush, pits and rocks camouflaged in snow, fallen trees and flora refuse. Half the time the blind man was off the sled and trudging on his crutch. But he was cheerful, wonderfully cheerful through it, which helped. “Jim” was the morose one of the party, his foot was very painful and his natural stoicism had given away to melancholy.

“Tink we better go back—live in cabin till spring,” he voiced at supper that night. “It freeze again.”

O'Day glanced at Sheldon whose countenance had fallen. “No,” he pronounced. “we'll go through or die. Your foot will be a lot better in two or three days, ‘Jim.’ And I don't believe there will be any winter when we reach the other side of the Naas. It is just on this side of the range. We will be

able to float down the river in our canoe as easily as we came.”

“Maybe,” replied the Indian, nonchalantly. The next day it snowed freely for eight hours. They made better time, however, for they struck a kind of trail. When night came O'Day estimated they had done ten miles. But they hadn't reached the highest part of the range yet and it became colder as they proceeded, but the forest and underbrush had thinned which was helpful.

In two more days they had done another 15 miles and were over the top with still 30 miles at least to go before they would reach the Naas and their canoe. O'Day had climbed a peak and come down with the cheerful tidings that the country looked brown in the valley and that there couldn't be much winter down there. Also he had discovered to the left of them, though at an angle somewhat variant to their destination, a sloping pyramidal section of the mountain practically without growth running to the valley. It was probably due to different rock structure. The sleigh would move unimpeded on this open. They reached it after about six hours of wearying struggle in which they were obliged to make their own trail—with Sheldon most of the time on his crutch and O'Day guiding and assisting him over obstacles. The last four hours of the journey it had rained heavily and they were all wet and rather miserable. A cheerful campfire and plenty of grub, however, made some difference, and they turned in for the night thankful that the rain had come for it was corroboration of O'Day's hope that mildness reigned on this side of the range, that the Naas would be unfrozen when they reached it.

But during the night it blew cold again and because of the rain on the snow they awakened to a very slippery world. O'Day was somehow under the impression that in his sleep he had felt an earthquake. Except for slipperiness they found it easy enough going for the crust of frost held both sleigh and snowshoes. They were travelling near the edge of the open pyramidal space which in its centre some distance down showed a precipice. After about 30 minutes' sledding O'Day noticed midway in the snow slope, the heads of two animals caught in the ice crust. The Siwash said they must be mountain goat. On account of the dogs, O'Day feared a shortage of provision and decided to cross the snow slope for the goats and go down the other edge of it. They were young ones that had not acquired strength and had been caught in the depths of snow and frost the night before. He almost hated to kill them but they added appreciably to the larder. It was noon before they had finished their task of skinning them and cutting them up.

Suddenly the Indian gave a terrified exclamation. They were moving—O'Day realized it with an awful sinking at his heart—the whole field of ice beneath them was moving. He grasped the blind man through an arm telling the Indian to hold the dogs. They all grouped kneeling together. The Siwash began to pray. With a roar and rush of wind the glacier raced on—raced toward the central precipice and death. It was not strange that in those moments of apparent doom O'Day thought only of Catherine, remembered her kiss. It was her arm he held, her red hair nestled on his heart, and while his brain swooned with motion he could hear the softness of her words. Then came a sound like the sudden spilling of Niagara. Their icy flooring leapt into air, tipping so that they all rolled forward and kept rolling, then it struck bottom with a crash, broke 80 feet behind them as it righted its incline, and swept on like a toboggan to the valley. Pray God that it would not

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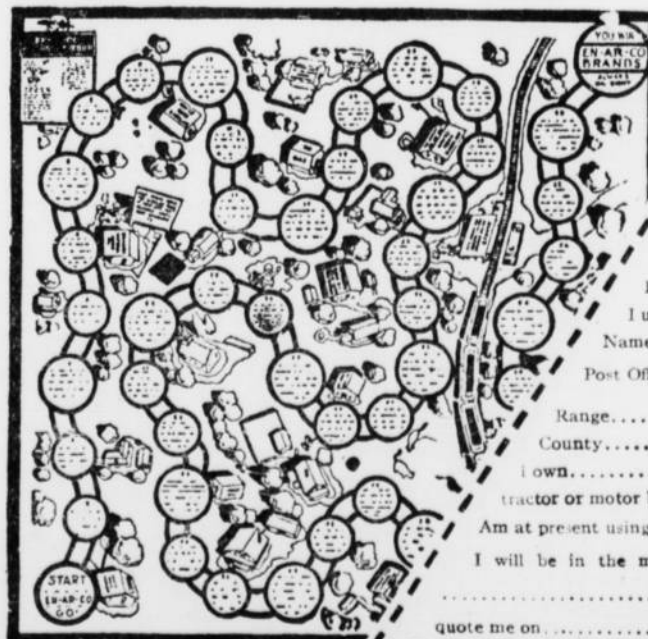
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J. F. Johnston on the Budget

Government asked to pay attention to Tory resolution against handicapping the farmer—The School Lands Trust fund—Why the Government Should Resign and go to the Country

THE Budget speech of J. F. Johnston, M.P., member for Last Mountain, was delivered on May 21. Mr. Johnston did not speak at length, but the following extracts from his speech will show that what he did say was right to the point. He began by a reference to the exodus from the older rural parts of the country under the policy of high protection, and affirmed that if protection was good for the farmers, instead of men leaving the land they would be going on it. Continuing he said:

"As a farmer in the House, Mr. Speaker, and speaking from the cross benches, I would like to bring to the attention of the House a resolution that was passed at a round table conference of Conservatives of this Dominion in the city of Toronto a few days ago. I do not know all that was considered at that conference, but there were men there representative of the Conservative party from one end of this

Dominion to the other, and they passed this resolution:

Tory Resolution

"That agriculture in the broadest and best sense is Canada's greatest field for enterprise, and no handicap of any kind must be allowed to impede the progress of our farmers."

"This resolution was passed at a meeting of a body of men, if not representative of all classes, certainly representative of all parts of this Dominion and called together for the purpose of discussing party affairs. Whether or not we have confidence in these men or feel like entrusting them with the destinies of this country, I am sure we can give them credit for sincerity in expressing their opinion as to what should be done in the best interests of this country, and this is what they say with respect to agriculture: 'That no handicap of any kind must be allowed to impede the progress of our farmers.' We have heard from every leader of

public thought in this country during the past few months that if there was one thing needed more than another in Canada at the present time it is increased production."

School Lands Trust Fund

After a few remarks of congratulation to the minister of finance on his handling of a difficult situation left him by his predecessor, Sir Thomas White, Mr. Johnston continued:

"I wish to thank the minister of finance for something else, and that is for investing the fund held in trust by this government, and known as the School Lands Trust Fund. He has invested it so that it will return to the province of Saskatchewan five per cent. instead of three. I brought this matter to the attention of the House last year and pointed out at that time that while the ex-minister of finance had invested a part of this fund to return to the province five per cent. instead of three, he had promised to invest the balance. This promise he never carried out. It would be well, perhaps, if I gave the exact words of the treasurer of the province of Saskatchewan as contained in his budget speech of last year. This is what the provincial treasurer said in respect to the School Lands Trust Fund:

"It will be remembered by the House that two years ago when making our usual representation to the Dominion authorities in this matter we urged that even if the control of the lands and funds could not be vested in the province the Dominion should in any event pay a higher rate of interest than three per cent. Under the law three per cent. is set as the rate. There was no question in the mind of any member of this House that when the Dominion government was paying five-and-a-half per cent for war loans that our money in their hands was certainly worth more than three per cent. and we made representations accordingly. Sir Thomas White, at that time, promised to invest the funds in Dominion government stocks and bonds which the act gave him authority to do, with a view to a higher earning for the province than three per cent."

"Let us see how that promise was carried out. Of the \$6,185,000 in the trust fund \$3,891,000 have been invested. On that amount the province receives interest at the rate of five per cent. at the present time, but the other \$2,294,000 the Dominion still keeps for its own use at three per cent. Efforts have been made to secure the investments of a larger portion of the fund with no result to date."

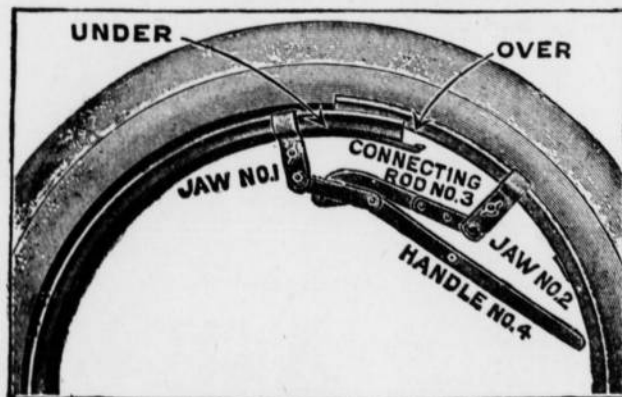
"This was the condition of this fund when the present minister of finance took office. When the matter was brought to his attention, he immediately invested the full amount of this fund so that it would return to the provincial government five per cent. instead of three. I wish to take this opportunity of extending to the minister of finance the thanks of the people of Saskatchewan, not for having conferred a favor but for having done the right thing and for having done it at once when convinced of the justice of the request."

Selfish Protectionists

In reply to Mr. Elkin, member for St. John, who had stated that he once believed in free trade but was now a protectionist and who had declared that the western farmers pictured the manufacturers "as a small group of selfish men who support the tariff solely in their own interests," Mr. Johnston said:

"Yes, Mr. Speaker, the grain growers do picture the supporters of high protection as a selfish class. It has been proved times without number that the Canadian manufacturer can and does compete in the foreign market, where he has no protection against the products from other countries. Why then are the Canadian people penalized when our manufacturers can compete outside of Canada without protection? Is it not a reasonable question to ask, and logical to claim that they can compete in Canada? The grain growers not only claim that the manufacturers are selfish in asking for protection that they do not need, but they also claim that the manufacturers are standing in the way of the advancement and development of the agricultural resources of this country. Again I would remind the House of the resolution adopted by the Conservatives at the Toronto meeting in which they said that no handicap of any kind should be allowed to impede the progress of our farmers. Is there an honorable member in the House who will argue that you are not retarding the progress and development of agriculture in this country by imposing a tariff on the importation of agricultural machinery and thereby enabling the Canadian manufacturers to exact the amount of that duty from the farmers? Is this not a restriction on production? Anyone who has given the matter of Canadian finances any serious thought must realize that the one big thing needed in Canada today is increased production so that the heavy taxes incurred through our war effort will not bear too heavily on the producer. If this government would adopt the resolution as passed by the Conservatives at Toronto their first consideration should be to remove all duties on agricultural implements and machinery necessary to production. The honorable member for St. John then gives to the House his unsupported word that the protective tariff not only benefits the manufacturer but almost every other class in the country and then goes on to enumerate a long list. In this connection, let me say that I am

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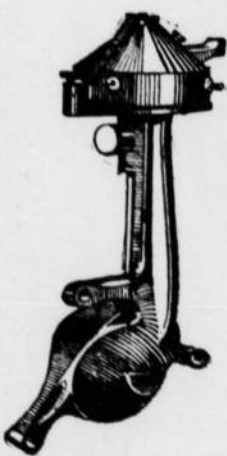
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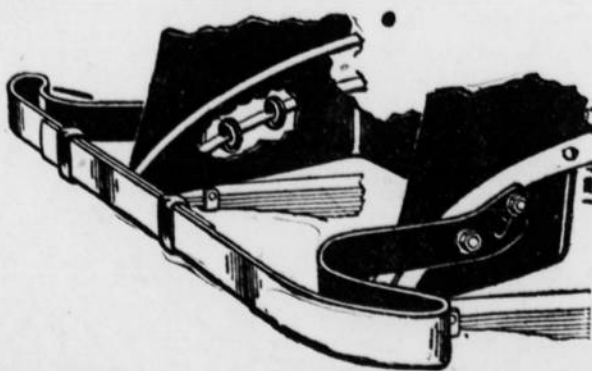


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quite willing to leave this matter in the hands of the residents of the urban centres for them to decide upon at the next general election."

Urban Representation

Mr. Elkin had also said that if the farmers persisted in their tariff policy the city people would demand just representation for the cities in parliament. Mr. Johnston replied:

"The hon. gentleman proceeds to give some comparative tables in respect to this matter which tables I shall not quote. If the farmer dominates in this parliament, Mr. Speaker, it is not by force of numbers. It is a well-known fact that according to the last census taken in this country 54.5 of our population were found to be rural, and the farmers in this parliament represent much less than 20 per cent. of the total membership. I think, therefore, that this statement of the hon. member for St. John is on a par with many other statements he has made. The hon. gentleman makes the threat that if the farmers continue to raise what he is pleased to term 'a howl,' the urban dwellers may rise in their might and demand that they be given representation in this parliament in strict accordance with population. I do not think that any farmer in this parliament has ever suggested that the farmers should be represented in this House other than by population. If some of the rural ridings do not contain as many electors as some of the urban constituencies, I believe that the reason is that in redistributing the country some consideration was given to area. But if my hon. friend and those new-found friends of his see fit to make a redistribution of the country and adhere strictly to population they will hear no complaints from the farmers."

Cross-Benchers' Policy

Mr. Johnston concluded by stating his position with regard to the policy of the cross-benchers, and on the question of an election. He said:

"I would like to state my position in respect to the policy that we cross-benchers have adopted. It has been the aim of many hon. members of this House to make it appear that this movement is simply a class movement. Many of them have taken occasion to look over the policy as laid down by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and have tried to make the people believe that this policy is purely of a class nature. I may say that in 1916, shortly after this policy had been adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, every candidate in the federal field in Saskatchewan was circularized by the secretary of the Grain Growers' Association there and asked whether, if elected, he would be prepared to support the policy as laid down by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. My reply was in the affirmative, and prior to the consummation of Union government in the fall of 1917 I issued a manifesto to the electors of Last Mountain in which I stated that I was a supporter of that policy in respect of tariff matters. I stated my position in this House in the budget debate of last session. In view of these facts and the stand I had taken ever since I first became interested in public affairs, I could do nothing less than vote against the government proposals as contained in last year's budget. There are those who took a different view. It is for them to say whether the government has fulfilled its pledges and whether the proposals of the government as contained in this year's budget are in the interests of western Canada."

"I am not going to make any appeals to the government, Mr. Speaker; I believe it would avail me very little to do so. But I wish to point out to them that to have a solid, a lasting prosperity in this country, it must be founded upon the accomplishments and life of the agriculturist. Make prosperous the conditions and happy the home life of the farmers in this country and all else will be well. There need be no worry about paying our national debt. Canada has the resources; her people have the conquering spirit. Change the fiscal policy so that no handicap shall be placed upon the real producers of wealth in this country. But to do that, Mr. Speaker, to bring about that change, we must, in my opinion, have a change of government."

Government Should Resign

I believe that the great majority of the electors of this country have lost confidence in the government. It matters not whether it is a good government or a bad government, the people who are responsible for the election of members to this House are dissatisfied, and I believe that they have every reason to be dissatisfied. The government was elected for a specific purpose, and for a definite period. The purpose was to win the war; the period was for the length of time that it would take to accomplish that purpose. That has all been accomplished, and the people are demanding that there should be an appeal to them. There are other reasons. This government came into being as a Union government. The promise was made to the people and to the Liberals who joined with the Conservatives under a Conservative leader that there should be a 50-50 split as respects the personnel of the Cabinet. That pledge or promise has never been fulfilled; and today we have a government dominated by high protectionists. For this reason, I believe it is up to this government to conclude the business of this session and then to appeal to the country for a new mandate."

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Breaking Through

Continued from Page 8

stop too soon. Should the piece coming after them override them they were done. If O'Day was capable of thinking it was this. He lay half stunned watching that plunging breath of ice trying to overtake them. He still held the blind man. The Siwash and dogs had tumbled 20 yards to the front of him. Their icefield caught some pines at its side. The other half following seemed almost to leap on them. Then their piece swung slightly and took a new depth at terrific speed. With an unuttered prayer of thanks O'Day saw that the other piece had been stopped. As they approached the valley the speed of the glacier diminished. It ran into strong trees and began to break up. They were on a small island now 50 or 60 yards across and luckily it carried farther than the portions behind it. Finally it came to a stop altogether. No one had been hurt—even the larder was intact. But it took them hours to recover from the experience.

It was only a half day to the head of the Naas. O'Day had given up hope of being able to use his canoe. Winter was enthroned on this side of the range as on the other. But the river would be frozen and the sled would move easily on the ice.

It did for an hour—and then the Siwash who was leading the way suddenly disappeared with a cry and swift black water showed in the hole he had

made. Telling Sheldon what had happened with instructions to hold the dogs, O'Day leapt forward to the side of the opening and rushed downstream a piece trying to break with a heavy stick the ice in the centre so that the Indian carried beneath by the current might come to view. He did this for at least 200 yards, succeeding in breaking the ice in several places, but did not sight the body of the Siwash and was at length obliged to give him up as drowned.

His death proved one thing—that the Naas would not hold them. It was impossible to cross the mountains to the coast. It would be necessary to go back and sled down the valley toward Hazelton. Once they reached the Grand Trunk Pacific line they would be safe.

O'Day erected a cross for the Indian on the river bank. Poor "Jim." He would not sail his Columbia river boat now, and the squaw he intended marrying would probably be bride of another. It was terrible that this accident should have happened—but there was still Sheldon to save. And Sheldon's feeling for the Indian increased O'Day's liking for the blind man.

After a night's rest and plenty of food O'Day found the opening to the valley leading south. It wound between mountains and was comparatively free of forest, and he was rather lucky in the matter of trails. He figured along this indirect route it would be at least 150 miles to the Grand Trunk Pacific.

With the blind man riding nearly all the way, he managed to make with the sled and dogs what he thought to be 70 miles in three days. Then he had to cross a low range. It took two days to do this over an obstructed route, but once in the next valley he made good speed again. It was getting mild now and he was afraid the snow would soon be gone and that the sled would become useless. Sheldon with his crutch could get nowhere in a day's tramp. This second valley was one of many windings. Sometimes they were moving straight east or circumferencing immense bastions of limestone, but it always led in its greater stretches farther south. Sheldon had weakened extremely through the trip. But his courage and brightness were never-failing. He frequently told O'Day it was foolish of him making such a heroic effort to save such a poor creature as himself—but O'Day only laughed and assured him that a new lease of life awaited him in civilization, talking hopefully also of the doctors being able to restore his sight. This suggestion was helped in the fact that in several instances the blind man seemed to catch a gleam with his eyes.

Despite his attempt at comfort O'Day knew that he, himself, was almost done. The struggle had been too tremendous, too prolonged. There were times when his knees weakened trembling under him. The dogs, likewise, were worn out and sullen.

They reached what appeared to be a dead end to their valley. O'Day determined to do the range in front of them which was not high. But it blew cold again and a blizzard caught them half way up. Even with O'Day helping from behind, this mounting of height was always a terrible strain on the dogs. The blind man used his crutch to good advantage but towards evening stated that his crippled foot had frozen. O'Day rubbed it for an hour and afterwards pitched camp.

In the drab light of dawning he was awakened by the dogs. They had left the tent and were baiting something outside. "Don't speak," he whispered to Sheldon as he glanced out. He was just in time to see a huge feline form slash at Totem, the younger dog, ripping open his chest. O'Day snatched his rifle and pulled the trigger. It wouldn't go off—the charge had somehow got wet. He replaced it with new ammunition, tried again—the same result. The whole lot had been spoiled.

The mountain lion had by this time killed the dog and stood over it as a tomcat does over a rat. The other dog was making attacks. O'Day was afraid for it and ordered it away. At the sound of his voice the lion moved stealthily a



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couple of paces toward the tent. It was of unusual size—probably eight feet to the tip of its tail. It was gaunt, undoubtedly hungry—and in this condition they will attack anything. The hair under its neck showed white; the rest of it was tawny, almost reddish toward the spine. Its tail whisked tiger-like and it moved forward again, keeping its eye both on the tent and barking dog.

O'Day spoke in Sheldon's ear. He lifted the back of the tent and they crawled outside. He took with him a coil of rope, purposed for mountain climbing; light but tough—it represented his one chance. He had learned to throw a lariat on the plains of Saskatchewan. He made the loop swiftly and glanced around the side of the tent. Sheldon was crouched in the snow besides him. The dog was making another attack and the lion had turned. O'Day threw the lariat and it caught. The lion feeling it jumped into air and rolled. The lariat wound around him—and, grasping Sheldon, O'Day ran to the end of it and behind a tree. Then he ordered the blind man 50 yards to the rear.

The dog was helping again involving the animal in its entanglement. Its hind legs were caught together. Every few moments O'Day pulled the rope tightening its hold. Dragging its hind-quarters the infuriated beast made a queer run on its front legs toward the tree. The dog attacked midway. O'Day twirled the rope thrice partly imprisoning a forepaw. The lion sprang—reaching the tree, a pine about three feet through. It was snarling demoniacally. The dog bit into it from behind. The white throat turned. O'Day flashed at it with his knife. The blade stuck to the handle in the throat. But O'Day's arm came back without its sleeve and with the flesh ripped. The dog attacked so courageously he was clawed. O'Day had still Sheldon's knife. He passed the rope quickly twice around a small trunk just to his left, then fled to another tree six paces away. The lion sprang but the pull of the rope from the small tree threw him. The knife came out of his throat. O'Day watched him bleed to death.

He called Sheldon, banded his own arm which was very painful, and examined the dog. It had only been gashed. O'Day was too badly wounded to either skin the lion or bury Totem. In a couple of hours they proceeded slowly. With but one dog left Sheldon

had to crutch it almost the entire way. Toward midday the country on the other side of the range bobbed into view.

A short valley stretched before them—and at the end of it—not over two miles distant—a town half perched like an eagle on its railroad.

"There's Hazelton," announced O'Day, too weak to rejoice.

The blind man fell on his knees in gratitude.

Hudson's Bay Souvenir

Absorbing stories of travel, war, finance, politics and business are told in a handsomely got-up souvenir of its 250th anniversary, which is being distributed by the Hudson's Bay Company. The volume, which is the work of Sir William Schooling, K. B. E., consists of 129 pages, profusely illustrated, and relates in considerable detail the history of the company of gentleman adventurers of England trading into Hudson Bay, from the granting of the charter in 1670 down to the present day. It is recorded that the original capital of the company consisted of only 35 shares of £300 each, and at the death, in 1682, of Prince Rupert, the first governor, who was a cousin of King Charles II, it was stated that the company owned four ships and other property, and after paying for these there was an annual profit at the rate of 200 per cent. of the capital. Thus the adventurers of two and a half centuries ago received the reward of their enterprise and established a business whose history and development have been a large part of the life of Canada.

The table of contents suggests the wealth of material which Sir William Schooling has collected. There are chapters on the granting of the charter, with a facsimile of the first page of the original charter, exploration and discovery, life and service, Indians, a chapter of natural history, in which is found a description of the principal fur-bearing animals, with illustrations, landmarks of history, land and settlement, forts and stores, and fights and wars, while the illustrations show portraits of famous governors and other officials of the company, as well as sketches of the early trading posts and photographs of the company's modern business premises in the cities and towns throughout the West.



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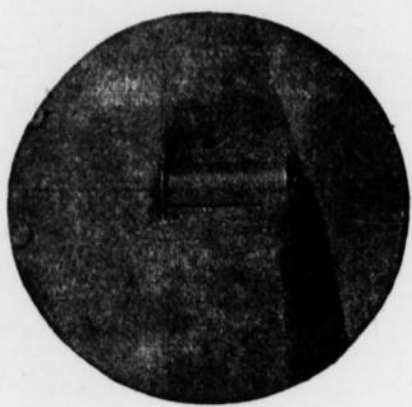
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Choosing Life Insurance

Different Forms of Policy Explained—Insured Should Choose Plan

According to His Circumstances—By John W. Ward

THERE are few people today who do not realize the value of life insurance, and who will not agree without hesitation that it is the duty of every man to make provision through this form of investment for the future of those who are or may become dependent upon him. It is true, nevertheless, that there are a great many people who believe that they should carry life insurance who have neglected to do their duty by their families in this respect. In many cases this is due simply to the fact that they have not been canvassed by a competent and convincing agent, or if they have it was at a time when it was not convenient, or perhaps possible to enter into a contract and pay the initial premium. There is, however, no necessity for any man's family to be left without protection for this reason. If a man, or woman, knows that he or she should be carrying life insurance they should not wait for an agent to call upon them. If they do they may die before he gets there and the family be left in poverty. The sick man does not wait until a doctor comes and offers his services. If he believes he needs a doctor he sends for him by the quickest means of communication at his command.

Canadian Companies Safe

In the same way a great many people nowadays when increasing responsibilities suggest that they need further life insurance, request the company of their choice to send a representative to take their application. If The Guide can be of service to any of its readers in putting them in touch with a first-class life insurance company, this will be gladly done. There is, however, no difficulty in selecting a life insurance company, because government regulations are such that any company licensed to write life insurance in Canada is perfectly safe to do business with. The difference in the rates charged by the different companies is very small, and, except in matters of detail, the conditions of the contracts issued by the different companies are substantially the same.

There is, however, a considerable choice in the various forms of policy which all the companies offer, and before taking out insurance some care should be devoted to selecting the kind of policy suited to one's individual circumstances. The kind of policy a man requires depends largely upon the extent of his responsibilities and his ability to pay premiums.

The Straight Life Policy

First of all there is the ordinary or "straight" life plan. Under this plan premiums are payable throughout the whole life of the assured, and the amount of the policy is payable only at death. This form of policy is suited to the man who wishes to make the largest possible provision for his family, but can only afford a small annual premium. For example a man at 25 years of age can assure the payment of \$1,000 on his death for an annual premium of \$15.65. At 30 years of age the same policy would cost \$18.10 a year. In the event of early death this is the most profitable form of protection for the assured, and a man with a small income and heavy responsibilities, such as a family of small children, would find this form of policy suitable to his requirements. The disadvantage of the "straight life" policy is that premiums must be paid as long as the insured lives, and may become a burden in old age when the earning power may be diminished.

Twenty Payment Life Popular

A very popular policy is the limited payment of life, under which premiums are payable for a fixed term, five, ten, 15, 20 or any number of years. This relieves the insured of payments in the later years of

his life, and, naturally, the premiums are higher than those required for the same amount of protection under the "straight life" plan. A 20 payment life policy, for instance, taken out at 25 years of age, costs \$22.80 per \$1,000, while at 30 it costs \$25.50.

Another form of policy, which provides for the old age of the assured in addition to giving protection to his family in case of his death, is the endowment plan. Under an endowment policy premiums are limited to a fixed number of years, and if the assured lives until he has completed his payments he is entitled to receive the amount of the policy in cash. A man of 25 taking out an endowment policy for \$1,000 pays \$40.95 a year for 20 years, while the same policy, commencing at 30 years of age costs \$41.60. If death occurs during the 20 years his heirs receive \$1,000, and if he survives he can receive the full amount himself. The endowment, it will be observed, costs more than twice as much per annum as a straight life policy. It gives only the same amount of protection in case of death, but has the advantage that premiums cease after 20 years, and the amount of the policy is payable after the expiration of that time instead of only at death as in the case of the straight life.

Careful Consideration Needed

In choosing a life policy, then, each individual should carefully consider his own requirements. If he has a limited amount of cash available for the payment of premiums and his circumstances are such that it is imperative to provide the largest possible amount of money in case of his death, the straight life will be his best policy. Later, perhaps, he may be in better circumstances, the farm may be free from debt and he may be able to afford larger premiums. Then he may take insurance on the 20 payment life plan. If there is not great need for ready cash in the case of death, then an endowment is a good investment, providing as it does for the later years of the insured's own life in case he survives. Women who are not likely to have dependants for whom they must provide, "bachelor girls," for instance who wish to secure financial independence, find an endowment policy an attractive investment.

With or Without Profits

In the examples quoted above, the rates given are those of a Canadian company enjoying a large share of the life insurance business in this country. The rates of other companies are practically the same, some being a few cents higher while others are a few cents less. In each case the rates given are for policies "without profits." That is to say the amount payable on the maturity of the policy is its exact face value. Policies are also issued by all the companies "with profits," in which case a slightly higher premium is paid and the assured participates in the profits of the company, receiving this privilege either in a reduction of premiums or in a bonus payable at or before the maturity of the policy. An insurance agent will almost invariably suggest to a prospective client a "with profits" policy, possibly because the premium being higher his commission will be larger. It is questionable, however, whether there is any advantage to the assured in the one form as against the other, when the higher premium is taken into account.

Get All Information

It will also be observed that when an insurance agent attempts to sell a man insurance, he will in almost every case come to his prospect with only one proposition. He makes up his mind, perhaps to sell John Brown a policy for \$2,000, 20 payment life, with profits, and all his talk will be concentrated on that policy. It

THE Business and Finance Department of The Guide is prepared to furnish general information to its readers on the subject of investments, insurance, banking, mortgages and credit problems generally. The object of this department is to furnish information which will assist farmers to make their business more profitable and to enable farmers throughout the country to profit by each others' experience. All enquiries and communications should be addressed to Business and Finance Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

may be, however, that a straight life, without profits, is more suited to John Brown's circumstances, because it enables him to get nearly double the amount of immediate protection for the same annual premium. On the other hand, an endowment, which really includes saving for old age, may be what John Brown needs. Consequently, while an experienced and conscientious agent may be able to give valuable advice, the assured and not the agent should choose the plan on which the insurance is to be effected. The man who needs life insurance, then, should secure from one or more companies the rates which they charge for the different plans of insurance at his age, and carefully consider for himself how much insurance he can carry and what form of policy is best suited to his needs.

New Western Bank

Regina.—Official approval has been given by the local government board to the Bank of Saskatchewan for the sale of its stock in Saskatchewan. The prospectus of the company after careful examination has been approved and its use sanctioned. An issue of \$2,000,000 of stock is immediately being placed on the market by the organization syndicate. The Canada Trust Company has been appointed official trustee and all money received on account of sales of stock will be placed on deposit as a trust account with this company until such time as the lists are closed and the provisional directorate proceeds to allotment of shares.

Establish Reserve

In order that the bank may be able to commence operations on a proper financial basis and with a substantial reserve or rest fund, these shares are being issued at a premium of 25 per cent. Each \$100 share will, therefore, be sold at a price of \$125, of which \$100 will be placed towards the capital and \$25 towards the reserve fund. Applications for the present issue of 20,000 shares of stock will be subject to the following conditions of payment: \$25 premium and ten per cent. of the par value (\$10) payable with the application; 15 per cent. of the par value (\$15) payable in three months; 25 per cent. of the par value (\$25) payable in six months; 25 per cent. of the par value (\$25) payable in nine months; 25 per cent. of the par value (\$25) payable in 12 months.

\$5,000,000 Capital

The provisional directors of the bank, of which Ald. J. K. McInnis is chairman, have arranged for the underwriting of the present issue of \$2,000,000 now offered for sale. The total authorized capital of the bank under its Dominion charter is \$5,000,000 divided into 50,000 shares of \$100 each.

Foreign Exchange

The United States dollar was for sale at the Winnipeg banks on August 24, at a premium of 13½ per cent.

The British pound was for sale at the banks for \$4.04½; normal price without bank charges, \$4.86 2-3.

The money of the countries of continental Europe was for sale at the following prices in Canadian cents:

	Day's price.	Normal price.
French franc	\$ 7.93	\$19.3
Belgian franc	8.53	19.3
Swiss franc	18.96	19.3
Italian lire	5.25	19.3
Greek drachma	12.82	19.3
Norwegian crown	16.55	27.0
Danish crown	16.55	27.0
Swedish crown	23.25	26.8
Austrian crown .....	.67	20.3
Spanish peseta	17.25	19.5
German mark	2.40	23.8
Dutch guilder	36.85	40.0

Mr. Owen's Book

The booklet, Daylight on the Money and Banking Questions and other Problems, to which reference has been made in a recent issue of The Guide, is published for the author, R. C. Owens, by the Western Veteran Publishing Co. Ltd., Edmonton, from whom copies may be obtained; price 25 cents.

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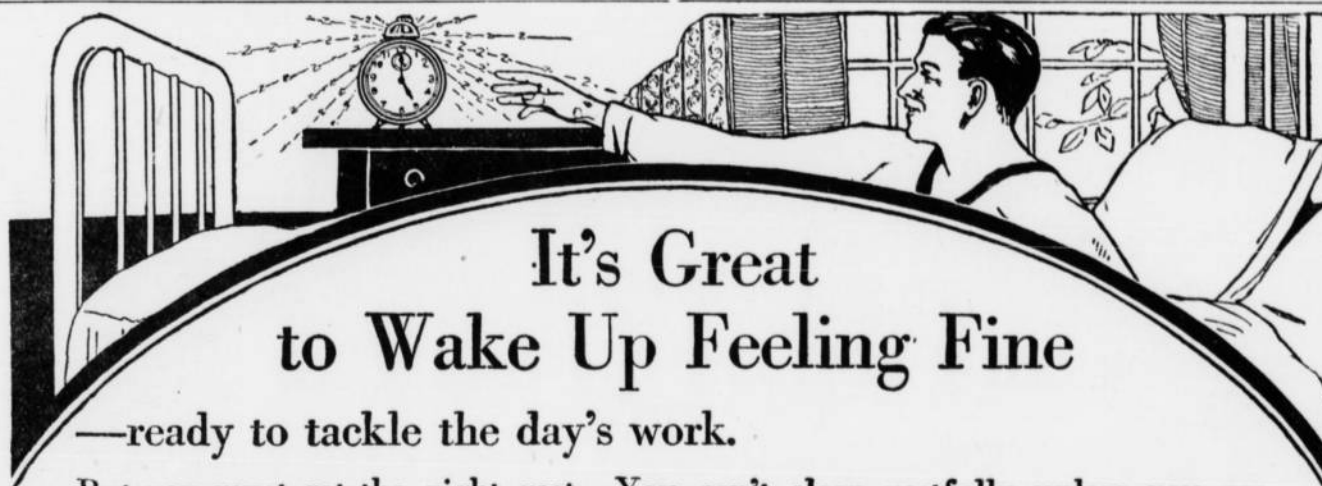
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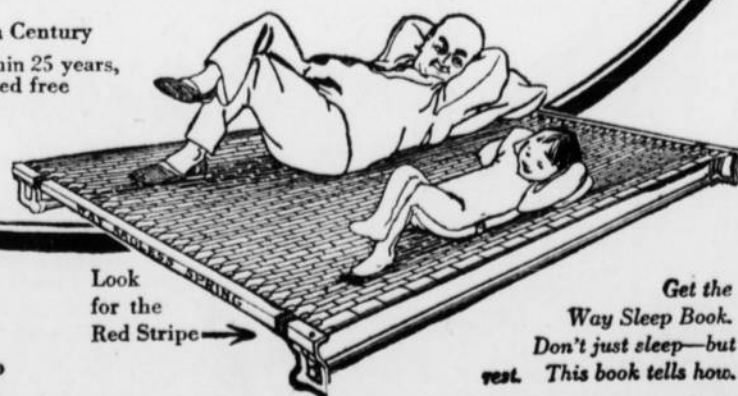
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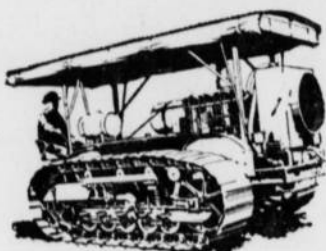
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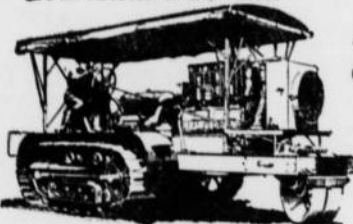
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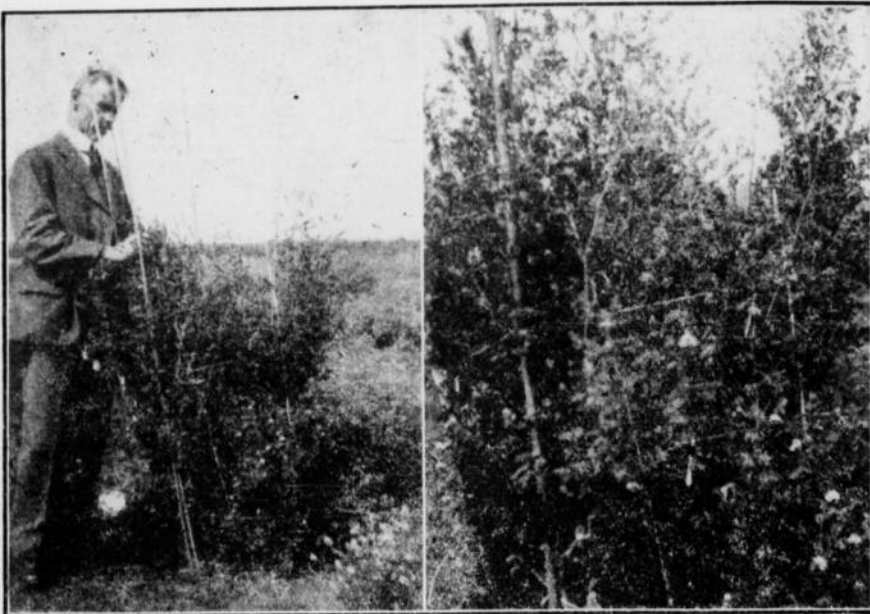
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Professor Wm. Southworth and His Wonderful Alfalfa Plant

Professor Southworth has charge of forage crop improvement work at the Manitoba Agricultural College. By plant breeding he has transferred the heavy seeding character of Black Medick to alfalfa, with the undesirable characters suppressed. The result is an alfalfa plant that is four times as prolific of seed as the ordinary sorts. The professor is shown at the left with the parent plant. The close-up gives some idea of the way the plant is now laden with seed pods. A six-acre field at the college was planted this year to the progeny of this plant. It was sown on May 30, and recently had to be clipped back. It will be given ordinary field attention to prove its hardiness. If Professor Southworth has produced a sure and prolific seeding alfalfa of sufficient hardiness to stand the western climate—and there is every reason to believe that he has done so—he has solved one of the greatest problems confronting western agriculture.

Alberta's Seed Growing Plan

Alberta Crop Improvement Association Will Put Seed Growing on a Commercial Basis—By G. H. Cutler

Professor of Field-Husbandry, University of Alberta

THE climate of western Canada offers splendid opportunities to the seed grower. Its wide variety affords a wide range of crops and its extremes seem conducive to the production of a seed of high vitality and quality. Northern grown seeds are known to possess a peculiar superiority over southern grown seeds and in this respect the seeds grown in western Canada are no exception. The seed of oats, wheat, barley, peas, flax, winter rye, spring rye, alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, sweet clover, timothy, brome grass, western rye grass, root crops and many of the vegetable seeds can be grown in one part or another in profitable quantities and of exceptional quality.

Seed growing is a specialized enterprise. To be successful it must be profitable and to be profitable one must know how to produce a superior article that will command a ready buyer. Seed growing requires skill, good judgment, patience and business ability. One must know all the details of growing the particular crop he is interested in—from the selection of the seed, seeding, harvesting, threshing, etc., including its preparation for marketing. Each of these details requires much experience and good judgment in order that mistakes be avoided and the finest article be produced. One may prepare his land properly, select the finest seed, and seed at the proper time, but may fail to harvest his crop at a time and in a manner that renders it bright, plump and of heavy weight. These qualities are prime requisites in good seed, and must be present if the highest quality is obtained and the best market is to be procured.

Concentrate on One or Two Crops

One should confine his time and attention to the growing of one or at the most two kinds of crops, and preferably the ones to which his conditions are suited. By specializing on certain crops there are far greater possibilities of success, since one throws all his energy into perfecting an ideal. There is great difficulty, too, in keeping two varieties of the same kind of grain pure. After choosing a suitable variety of a given crop one should work toward an ideal in type, quality and purity. Without an ideal one will accomplish very little, but with one there is scarcely no limit to the possibilities of success in seed growing in western Canada.

The prime requisites for seed growing are: 1, suitable personal qualifications; 2, soil; 3, climatic conditions; 4,

freedom from weeds, volunteer and soil drifting; 5, cleaning and threshing facilities.

One should first decide whether he himself is qualified to undertake seed growing. If one does not appreciate the value and importance of pure seed of high quality it would seem a mistake to launch into seed growing, because disappointment will beset him at every turn.

The question of soil, location, etc., cannot be over-estimated. The lighter types of soil generally give greatest satisfaction because of their greater earliness and less danger from early frosts.

The location and suitability of one's farm, too, must be given some consideration. A low-lying, uneven farm is more susceptible to late spring and early fall frosts than the opposite. On the other hand, a farm situated in the open plains, that is level and subject to drifting, is equally as bad. Again land that is foul of weed seeds is entirely unsuited unless one is prepared to install highly-specialized cleaning machinery with which to remove the foul seeds. After deciding upon the suitability of one's land and location he must be prepared to operate his farm with a view to producing a high grade of seed.

This involves managing the land to control weeds and volunteer crop and grading one's seed to a high standard of purity and quality. Threshing and cleaning machinery may be owned and operated by one or more farmers co-operatively. In fact, this seems to be the only way of solving this phase of the seed-growing industry.

When possible one should aim to have his seed certified or registered. This is a service which may be secured through the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and rendered through the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Certification of such a character gives to one's seed Dominion-wide standing and therefore added monetary value.

Organization Among Seed Growers

Nearly all the provinces in the Dominion and States in the Union have given some attention to the organization of seed growers. It is not the intention herein to go into a discussion of the different organizations that have been effected. We do desire to point out at this time, however, what Alberta is prepared to do for those farmers who are interested in and feel qualified to undertake seed-growing on a scale that makes it worth while, not alone to the individual but as well to the community at large.

During the past three years the

department of field husbandry of the University of Alberta has been putting forth every effort to standardize and purify old varieties and breed up new ones of all the different farm crops. During that time there has been an insistent and steady demand for seed of purity representing suitable varieties and for information as to how registered seed can be obtained or produced. In answer to these applications for seed, samples in nearly every case have been sent out, and many have been forwarded upon oral request. The size of the samples has varied from a few ounces for testing to three bushels or more for multiplication. During the past two seasons over 1,500 samples of seeds were placed in the hands of interested seed-growers who are undertaking to test and multiply given improved and purified strains of the different farm crops. We feel that this is the beginning of a very important movement in seed production in Alberta, but if it is to attain its greatest achievements, organization of a definite character seems imperative. For instance, after spending years of effort upon the improvement of a given strain of wheat, it is not enough that we distribute it promiscuously. On the contrary, we must develop a scheme whereby new strains and varieties can be distributed and multiplied expeditiously, true to name and variety, that ultimately they may reach the greatest number of growers in the highest possible state of purity.

Alberta Crop Improvement Association

In meeting adequately, therefore, the needs of the farmers of Alberta, the University of Alberta at Edmonton is prepared to co-ordinate all co-operative seed testing, seed distribution and multiplication work under one organization, to be known as the Alberta Crop Improvement Association, with headquarters at the University of Alberta, under the administration of the head of the department of field husbandry.

By means of this organization the university, through the department of field husbandry, hopes to extend two important services to the farmers of the province:

1. The multiplication and distribution of high-grade seed of approved strains and varieties of farm crops.
2. The co-operative testing and multiplication of new strains, new varieties and new hybrids produced by plant breeding and selection.

In carrying into effect these services the department of field husbandry is organizing seed centres or local crop improvement associations at points suitably located throughout the province. The locations or centres are determined by the following factors:

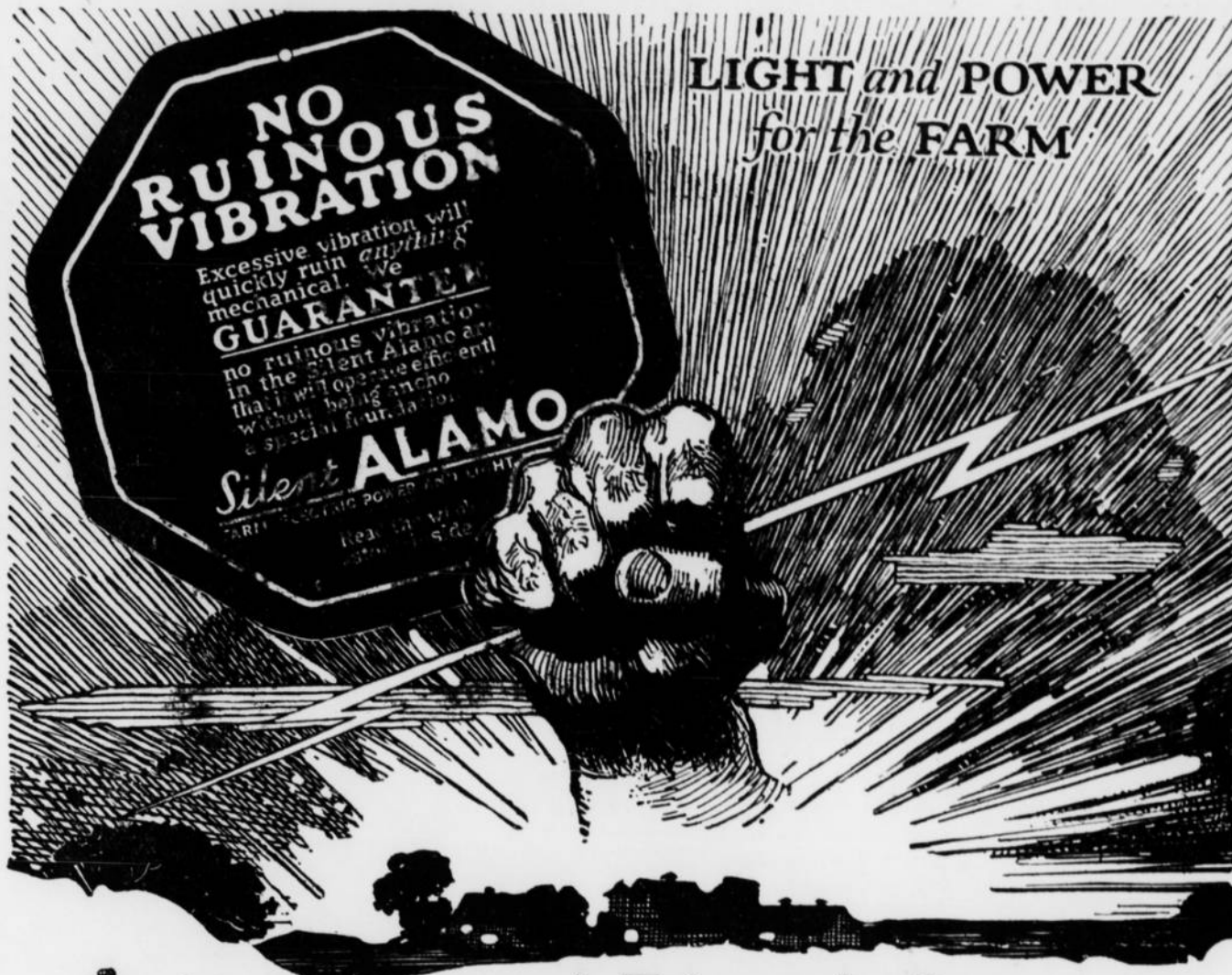
1. The suitability of the local conditions for the production of a high quality of clean seed of some one crop.
2. The efficiency of shipping facilities in order that large surpluses may be readily transported.
3. The attitude of the growers toward the principle of co-operative effort.
4. The possibility of obtaining at least five growers in each centre or local—exceptions will be made where it seems probable that sufficiently large amounts of seed will result at a relatively small cost to the university.

During the past winter seven such centres were established and plans are laid to establish many more for which requests have been made, but owing to lack of suitable seed, these will not be established until this fall.

Plan of Organization

The plan of organization is as follows:

1. Each centre or local must appoint a secretary-treasurer.
2. Seed of high standing is offered to each member of the group, the seed being either elite or first generation registered, representing a suitable variety or strain.
3. The seed is sold at a cash price. This year oats were sold at \$2.25 per bushel.
4. No charge will be made for seed sent out for co-operative testing.
5. Sufficient seed is sold to each member to seed a minimum of one acre. This quantity enables the grower to get into seed growing extensively in a minimum of time.
6. The grower contracts to seed it on clean land (rogue it if necessary) and to thresh it carefully.
7. The university on the other hand,



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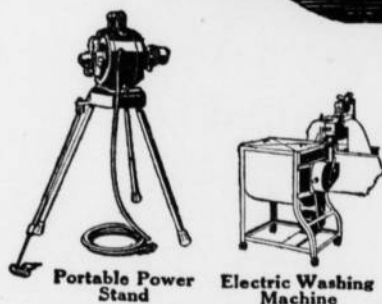
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agrees to inspect the standing crop and threshed grain, according to the rules and standards of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association (free of charge). This gives all resulting seed the same standing in other provinces of the Dominion as it has in Alberta, a point of supreme importance to the growers.

8. No inspection will be given to co-operative test plots.

9. All seed and standing crop will be inspected by competent inspectors.

10. The membership fee will be one dollar per annum. Inspection services will not be extended to those in arrears for membership.

11. Membership will be discontinued to those who do not conform to the rules of the association.

The association also offers its members small quantities of seed of new and untried strains or hybrids resulting from the systematic improvement of all farm crops as carried out by the department of field husbandry at the university. In view of the fact that wheat, oats, barley, winter rye,

peas, corn, alfalfa, clovers, timothy and western rye are undergoing improvement, the prospects are very bright for immediate service to all members. In fact, already the following new strains are ready for wide distribution and testing:

One strain of peas (Alberly Blue)

One strain of red clover (Altaswede)

One strain of sweet corn (Howes Early Bantam)

In the very near future new strains of wheat, oats and barley will be available. As new strains and hybrids are developed they will be immediately made available to the members of the Provincial Crop Improvement Association.

Advantage Anticipated

The advantages accruing from such an organization are as follows:

Farmers will be put in immediate and constant touch with the best varieties of grain and fodder crops for this province as they now exist, and as new ones are developed.

Farmers will be given a chance to help standardize the crops of Alberta and to participate in the benefits therefrom. They will also be given a chance to help make this province more productive; to make its farm lands noted for their ability to produce uniform, high yielding, standardized varieties of the types best suited to its soil and climatic conditions and to meet the demands of an ever-increasing market at home, to the east, west and south. The association will tend to unify the efforts of those interested in the production of bigger and better crops; it will tend to place seed-growing on a stable basis and ensure large supplies of reliable seed of approved varieties and strains of all farm crops, and through various agencies of advertising, bring to the attention of the farmers of America the possibilities in crop and seed production in Alberta.

And finally, the university will be enabled most effectively to place new and improved strains and varieties, the result of scientific breeding and selection, at the disposal of the constituency she is endeavoring to serve.

Wheat-Stem Saw-Fly

Q.—This year there is a small maggot working in the stems of my wheat. Some people tell me that it is the Hessian Fly. It starts in the upper part of the plant and works its way down, eating out the inside of the stem as it goes. Some of the plants are eaten off near the ground. What insect is this and how is it to be controlled?—Subscriber, Man.

A.—Your wheat has been suffering from the Western wheat-stem saw-fly. The maggots are the larvae of a slender, wasp-like insect which lays its eggs in the wheat stems in June and early July. The larvae are white and have a thorn-like point at the posterior end of their bodies. They work their way downward, eating out the inner tissues, reaching the base of the plant at the end of July. Then they eat a ring round the inside and the stem breaks off at this point. The top of the stump is plugged with silky material. In it the larva remains until the following June, when it emerges in the adult form.

The remedy is to plow all infested land at least five inches deep between August 1 and June 10, packing the land firmly to prevent the flies from working their way to the surface should the insect survive in the plowed-under stubble.

Kernels

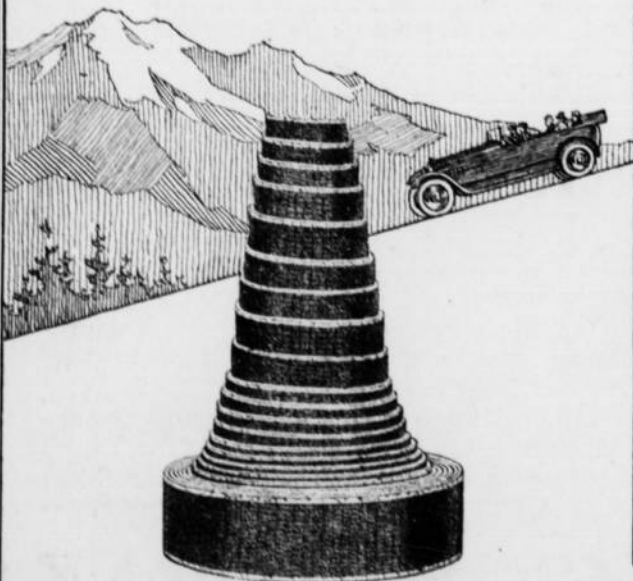
In order to obtain the maximum amount of spring pasture, winter rye should be allowed to get a good start in growing, and then the stock may be turned on. It can be pastured down until there is only a short stubble showing, and if given a rest then for two or three weeks quite a nice aftermath will spring up, which will give a good pasture again.

At the Ontario Agricultural College this year 44 head of cattle, most of them mature, together with eight brood sows, were turned into a 20-acre field of sweet clover on June 5. It carried them through for two months and was, at the end of that time, still going strong.

To make the best quality hay, alfalfa should be cut when coming into bloom. If left until the plants are in full bloom more of the leaves are lost in handling and the stems become woody.

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United Farmers of Manitoba

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

EVERY reader of this page should be interested in the announcement, first made in last week's issue, that another important step in farmers' co-operation had been taken in the organization of a co-operative dairy company for the province of Manitoba. It is another illustration of the fact that in spite of the disintegrating effects of war, in spite of the pressing problems of the hour, in spite of widespread unrest and anxiety, the co-operative movement, both in Canada and elsewhere, is advancing with rapid strides. When the history of the period comes to be written, the conspicuous progress of co-operative enterprise will be one of the landmarks of the time.

On December 3, 1919, in response to an invitation issued from the Central office, the milk producers of the Winnipeg district convened in the city to discuss the conditions of their industry, with a view to possible organization. A committee was appointed to work in conjunction with a committee appointed by the Board of the United Farmers, and after several consultative meetings a convention of milk producers was arranged for. This convention was held on February 18, and issued in the organization of the Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Association, a body organized in close affiliation with the United Farmers of the province. The officers elected were: President, L. E. Townshend, of Clandeboy; vice-president, N. Breton, of Letellier; secretary, G. W. Tovell, of Lorette; directors, W. A. Cohoe, of Giroux, and F. H. Wieneke, of Stonewall. By putting on an energetic canvass the membership of this association soon ran up to about 275.

A Successful Association

The Milk Producers' Association was active and effective from its inception. One of the first results of its work was seen in connection with an order issued by the Board of Commerce on December 24, requiring a reduction in the price of milk in the city of Winnipeg of one cent a quart. Immediately on this action announcement was made by the milk distributors that the increase in price would have to be borne by the producers, which meant a reduction of four cents a gallon. As it was well known that already milk production was being carried on at a loss, the association took up the case with Judge Robson, chairman of the board, and on laying before him the facts of the situation were able to secure a supplementary order enacting that the price to the producer must not be affected by the order already issued reducing the price to the consumer. A moment's consideration will show that this action was of first importance to the milk producers of the Winnipeg district. A saving of three cents a gallon on the 13,000 odd gallons of milk used in Winnipeg in a day meant a matter of \$400 to \$500 a day to the producers of milk, and this, when spread over the five months' period during which the order was operative, shows, on milk alone, a saving to the producers of something like \$75,000.

A second matter taken up by the association was the problem of weights and tests at the receiving stations. Up to that time this matter was entirely in the hands of the distributor, and there was good reason to believe that, to put it mildly, inaccuracies sometimes occurred. Representation was made by the association to Hon. V. Winkler, the late minister of agriculture, with a result that action was taken almost immediately in the appointment of a permanent inspector of weights and tests.

The Distributors Thinking

While the distributors of milk in the city have not always acquiesced in the proposals of the milk producers, it is obvious that there has been very remarkable change in their attitude toward the whole question of production of milk as a result of the establishment of the association. If any proof of this were needed it is abundantly furnished in the following very remarkable paragraph, quoted from an address given by the president of the largest milk distributing concern in Winnipeg to the shareholders at their annual

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary

W. R. Wood

306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.,
Winnipeg

meeting: "Our interest in that company necessitates our continuing to pay the closest attention to the problems of milk production and distribution. One of the questions we must ask is—what is the outlook for the immediate future? In the past, I must admit, it has been the custom of milk companies everywhere—including our own—to establish such prices for milk to consumers from time to time as would be paid without serious complaint. After the usual charges for buying, pasteurizing, bottling and delivery were deducted, the balance went to the farmer. I have no hesitation in saying that this method of buying milk from producers is wrong, and that it cannot be justified on any ground. If it is continued there will be, sooner or later, an entire cessation of milk production. It is our duty to make sure that the system of reckoning prices is reversed. We must keep ourselves informed at all times about the cost of producing milk on the farms. We must insist that a shipper is paid that cost, to cover his investment and labor throughout the year. In addition, he must be paid a fair margin of profit on his operations. I know this will mean an absolutely new method of encouraging production, but it is essential. To the farmer's price (his cost plus his profit) should be added a reasonable charge for handling and distribution. The total would then represent the price to the consumer."

In this very significant statement it is made perfectly plain that milk distributors up to this time, on their own showing, had absolutely ignored the producer, so far as the fixing of price was concerned. Their confession of the wrong being done under this method comes very late, and only after the producers' organization, by its united strength, had compelled them to a measure of serious thought. This reference to the probability of an entire cessation of milk production is one that should furnish food for thought to everyone who is interested in the wellbeing of city or country.

A Further Step

As the summer advanced, the milk producers, while in no sense discouraged as to what had already been accomplished, came to that point in regard to the marketing of their product which western Grain Growers reached in 1906 in regard to the marketing of wheat; that is to say, they decided that they must proceed to co-operate in a more definite and effective way; they must themselves get into the business. The whole situation was afresh carefully and thoroughly canvassed. Complete information as to organized marketing of milk in other provinces and in the United States was collated. And after much thought and earnest discussion it was decided to form a co-operative company for the marketing of milk and its products.

With a view to securing that the co-operative principle in its completest operation should be fully safeguarded, and that everything in the nature of clique control should be excluded, the officers of the United Farmers were called into consultation, and the assistance of the best legal talent employed in the drafting of the charter and by-laws of the company, with the result that the organization now fully established is one in regard to which there need be no misgivings, one which may be confidently recommended as being in every sense a people's company.

Fully Co-operative

The new company, under the name of Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Limited, is organized under the Co-operative Associations Act of the province, an act which in the most effective way safeguards the co-operative principle. It requires that each shareholder shall have one vote only and that no shareholder may vote by proxy. It also requires that interest on paid-up capital shall

not exceed seven per cent. per annum—profits over that amount being distributed by way of co-operative dividend. Another important provision is that the issuing of watered stock is absolutely banned; thus the company stands in every sense a farmers' co-operative organization, and it sets before itself specifically the following objects: To build up the province of Manitoba through increase and expansion of dairy production; to eliminate, as far as possible, all unnecessary middlemen, thus securing manufacturers' prices to the producer; to standardize the butter and cheese of the province for export; to establish or acquire, where necessary, creameries and factories and ultimately to control an immense volume of produce, and thus to ensure the best possible markets.

The new company, working in closest harmony with the United Farmers of the province, thus looks forward to being a definite influence in the direction of securing better conditions in rural life in Manitoba. Its principles and objects are such as should win cordial support from the farming population all over the province, and the officers and members of our local associations should have the fullest confidence in backing the organization, connecting themselves with it if they feel so disposed and commending it to their friends and neighbors.

Opposed to Affiliation

At a meeting of the Petersfield U.F.M. local, held on August 4, it was moved by T. McConnell, seconded by Mrs. R. Morgan and unanimously carried:

"That the Petersfield local of the United Farmers of Manitoba are opposed to affiliating with the Dominion Labor Party for federal purposes during the coming election."

Portage Executive Endorses Wheat Board

The executive of the Portage la Prairie district United Farmers of Manitoba met in session August 5, and passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, this executive has received resolutions from 17 local branches of the U.F.M., expressing confidence in the Wheat Board, and strongly urging that the said board be continued for the 1920 crop year.

"Be it therefore resolved that we, the executive, endorse this action of the locals and submit that an overwhelming majority of the United Farmers of Manitoba have every confidence in the Wheat Board and earnestly desire that the said board be continued to handle the 1920 crop.

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our representative at Ottawa, Premier Arthur Meighen, and also to the U.F.M. Central at Winnipeg."

Think About It

About being one of 50 keen young energetic up-to-date Manitobans who will come in from rural Manitoba to Winnipeg next winter, locate a comfortable boarding place and settle down for two weeks solid hard study of rural life problems and public questions and the principles of the farmers' movement in the short course being arranged for at Manitoba University.

One of the first things you will want is some body to go along. Sure it is. Working with a good pal makes any kind of work and most kinds of study tolerable and even enjoyable. Get your pal. Persuade him or her to come along and take the course too.

If we can get even ten from each U.F.M. district in the province it will be the biggest thing the organized farmers in Manitoba have ever done. Be in on it the first year and you will be glad all the later years that you took the opportunity. It may require some adjusting. Begin on that right away. See about the problem of getting away. Have on hand the "dough" necessary. Perhaps you can work up a group of five or six from your own local. Then you will assuredly have "the time of your lives."

The chief thing is—begin to work your think-tank on it now. Plan it out and fit yourself more fully than ever for

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These prices are all for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Guaranteed to Sept. 10 inclusive.

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Its study means real dollars in
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It has been especially prepared
by heating experts, to answer
the questions you will ask, and
tell the things you ought to
know, in utilizing Alberta Coal
to the utmost advantage for
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It is not published by any Coal
Company, has no axe to grind,
but the simple object of giving
the INFORMATION that every
coal user ought to have.

It is just off the press, up-to-
date, authoritative, and accur-
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Province of Alberta**

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siding in the Prairie West, all winter
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down with Wheat and went back with
Coal

—that Was American Coal

WESTERN CANADA no longer depends
upon the United States for its fuel.
And the more quickly conditions can be
so adjusted that the Alberta mines can
readily and regularly supply the whole prairie
fuel demand, the better for every Canadian
citizen.

ALBERTA COAL is good Coal, and there
is lots of it. The problem is entirely a
railway problem. The same car cannot
haul Coal and Wheat, both from the West,
at the same time, and the crop movement
is the paramount duty for which Western
Canada's railways are maintained.

*Get your Coal Bin filled now, before the
big grain movement reaches the peak.
It ensures comfort for yourself
and helps everybody else.*

**THIS IS THE LAST CALL FOR COAL
THAT IS MOVED BEFORE THE CROP**



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Province of Alberta to increase the
bution of Western Coal.

leadership among your people. And as
you think and plan talk it up with
your companions. Get them interested.
Make it go with them and ultimately
make them go with you. It is worth
while. Begin today.

Co-operative Business in Manitoba

Manitoba farmers will be interested
in the fact that apart from the business
of many thousands of dollars yearly
transacted by local associations in buy-
ing and selling in car-load lots in what
may be called an informal way, there
are actually in operation in the province
at the present time 35 co-operative
organizations, a majority of which are
farmers companies serving local country
communities. The provincial list is as
follows:

Name	Address
Alexander Co-operative Society Limited	Alexander
Arborg Farmers Co-operative Association Limited	Arborg
Ashern Grain Growers' Co-opera- tive Association Limited	Ashern
Basswood Co-operative Associa- tion Limited	Basswood
Beautiful Plains Co-operative Society Limited	Neepawa
Belmont Co-operative Association Limited	Belmont
Brandon Veterans Co-operative Society Limited	Brandon
Brooklands and Weston Co-opera- tive Society Ltd. Brooklands or Weston	Dugald
Elm Bank Co-operative Associa- tion Limited	Dacotah
Eriksdale Co-operative Creamery Association	Eriksdale
Eriksdale Co-operative Society Limited	Eriksdale
Farmers' Co-operative Store	Camper
Glenella Co-operative Society	Glenella
Hazelridge Grain Growers' Co- operative Society Ltd.	Hazelridge
Hunterville Co-operative Associa- tion Limited	Rapid City
Kenville Co-operative Society Limited	Kenville
Keyes Co-operative Trading Asso- ciation Limited	Keyes
Lundar Co-operative Association Limited	Lundar
Manitoba Agricultural College Co-operative Assn. Ltd.	St. Vital
Moline Co-operative Society Ltd.	Moline
Mulvihill Grain Growers' Co- operative Society Limited	Mulvihill
Narcisse Co-operative Creamery and Cheese Factory Limited	Narcisse
North Star Co-operative Creamery Association Limited	Arborg
Ochre River Co-operative Asso- ciation Limited	Ochre River
Portage la Prairie Co-operative Society Limited	Portage la Prairie
Plumas Farmers Co-operative Society Limited	Plumas
Rufford Co-operative Association Limited	Rufford
Ruthenian Co-operative Trading Company Limited	Oakburn
Ruthenian Farmers Co-operative Society Limited	Glenella
Starbuck Co-operative Society Limited	Starbuck
St. James Veterans Co-operative Association Limited	St. James
St. John's Veteran Co-operative Society Limited	Winnipeg
United Farmers of Petersfield Limited	Petersfield
West Kildonan Co-operative Asso- ciation Limited	W. Kildonan

Star Thoughts

Protection of the sources of its
opinion is the basic problem of
democracy.

There can be no liberty for a com-
munity which lacks the information by
which to detect lies.

It may be bad to suppress a particu-
lar opinion, but the really deadly thing
is to suppress the news—the facts upon
which opinion ought to rest.

No democracy can be better than its
educational system, for democracy more
than any other political program is
a program of education.

The true end of education is the
knowledge and practice of democracy.

Democracy is a spirit and they who
know democracy know it in spirit.

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Have water on your own farm.
In spare time make wells for your neighbors.
It means \$1000 extra in ordinary years, double
that in dry years. No risk—no
experience necessary.

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Getting Water Quickly Anywhere**
Includes boring rigs, rock drills,
and combined machines. One man with
one horse often borers 100 feet or more
in 10 hours. Price \$50 to \$1 per
foot. Estimate, etc. sent upon
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Little Mfg. Co., Chicago, Iowa.
Address: Saskatoon, Sask. Dept. 100

SNOWDEN'S STICKY GEAR DOPE

Sticks to the gears, prevents wearing and
chipping. Made in three thicknesses:
For 1-inch pipe feed.
For 1-inch pipe feed.
Heavy for paddle work.
Put up in 50-pound, 80-pound, 250-
pound and 400-pound packages. Price:
Barrels, 13 cents; smaller packages, 15
cents per pound.

The most economical gear grease in the
market as it does not fall off the gears.
Order from the nearest point. Money back if
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1810-1840 Eleventh Street East, Calgary, Alta.
823 Powell Street, Vancouver.

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Adelaide and Jarvis Streets
TORONTO, ONT.

United Farmers of Alberta

Farmers Want Action

A MEETING has been held at Hilda for the purpose of taking concerted action in pointing out to the Canadian Pacific Railway the great necessity which exists for the completion of the Leader-Medicine Hat branch of the system. Large delegations officially represented the U.F.A. locals at Burstall, Maple Tree and Schuler, the S.G.G.A. locals at Gilnockie and Surprise. Representatives were also present from the Medicine Hat City Council and Board of Trade. Between 800 and 900 farmers were present, when President J. W. Goddard, of the Maple Tree local, called the gathering to order.

Lieut.-Col. Spencer read a telegram which he had received from Vice-president Coleman, of the C.P.R., in reply to a letter, asking for information regarding the work on the Leader-Medicine Hat branch. The telegram read as follows: Your letter 15th. Have been pressing contractor to do all in his power to hurry work grading on Leader line, and am advised by engineer in charge that prospects are now more encouraging. Expect to go over the line within short time to decide if anything can be gained by letting contract for grading additional section this year. (Signed) D. C. Coleman."

After various addresses had been made, a committee was appointed to draw up a resolution to be forwarded to Vice-president Coleman. The following resolution was drafted:

"Whereas, there is an abundant crop in all the districts above named; and whereas, the acreage is much larger than ever sown before, owing to the hope of railway facilities being provided; and whereas, a conservative average yield of wheat would be at least 25 bushels per acre; and whereas, at the present rate of construction, there seems to be little hope of sufficient steel being laid to be of assistance in marketing this year's crop;

"We do, therefore, urge that Vice-president D. C. Coleman, or his representative, visit this district at an early date to verify the above statements with a view of speeding up more rapid construction of the branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which we feel justified in claiming should be completed this year to a point at least as far south as Schuler, thereby saving the farmers very great expense and endless hardship, thus giving them encouragement and time to greatly increase their acreage under crop."

The resolution was carried with enthusiasm and the resolution committee was appointed to arrange a conference with Vice-president Coleman.

Community Picnic

More than 500 happy people gathered at the Hilda community picnic held on July 17. The event was arranged under the joint auspices of the local U.F.A., the churches and schools of the Hilda district. Everybody was in good humor owing to the excellent crop prospects.

The Hilda brass band was in attendance and enlivened the proceedings throughout the day. A good program of sports was run off, and about 160 children from the five schools in the district gave a good exhibition of marching and drill. Visitors come from all directions, among them being President Cunningham, of Gilnockie local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, President Bergland and Secretary Willet, of the Samis local of the U.F.A. A number of the prominent citizens of Medicine Hat were also present.

West Calgary Convention

The West Calgary U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. District Political Association convention will be held in November, and the secretary, C. H. MacFarquhar, is asking the locals to forward their resolutions, if possible, to the executive, to be included in the program. Following is part of the letter sent to the West Calgary locals:

"As you probably know, at the U.F.A. convention there are so many resolutions brought in that it is impossible to deal with them in the time allowed for that

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham

Calgary, Alta.

work, therefore it has been suggested by the U.F.A. Central Board to have brought before the different district political conventions all of the resolutions which originate in the locals of each district (constituency) and passed upon, and only those of importance passed up to the annual U.F.A. convention.

"Copy is enclosed of West Calgary Political Association constitution, for your careful perusal with the members of your local."

Hanna-Medicine Hat Line

Central office has received word from A. E. Warren, general manager of the Canadian National Railways, that the Hanna-Medicine Hat line would be completed as far as the Red Deer River by October 25, if all went well. At the request of the locals in that territory, the provincial secretary has been urging the completion of this line in time to move this year's crop.

P.R. Literature

Central office is in a position to supply literature on Proportional Representation, as follows: (1) Proportional Representation, What it is and How it Works; (2) An Illustrative Election; (3) Fourteen Points Against the Single-member Constituency; at five cents each for the set of three. Statement by the Proportional Representation Society of Canada, at five cents per copy; The First Municipal P.R. Elections in the United Kingdom, at five cents per copy. All five can be had for 15 cents, ten sets for \$1.00, 100 sets for \$7.50.

Organization Briefs

At the last monthly meeting of the Gwynne local, held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Linden, a resolution was passed in favor of a Wheat Board, and to have its powers extended to take in other farm produce as well as wheat.

At the last meeting of the Newdale local there were 12 members present, and five new members enrolled, two of which were juniors. The subject of having the next meeting addressed on prohibition was discussed and one of the members chosen to speak. Forty-eight boxes of apples were ordered from Winnifred local, which had purchased a car load from British Columbia.—W. N. Tippet, secretary.

Bow River

E. J. Garland, secretary of the Bow River U.F.A. Political Association, is sending the following circular to all locals in the Bow River constituency:

"A general election does not, at this time, appear imminent, but it is always possible that unexpected circumstances may arise, precipitating a political campaign.

"The first act of the present federal administration was the dismissal of the Wheat Board, without the least shadow of justification, without consultation with you, who certainly are entitled to the final decision as to the method of disposal of your products, and in spite of the fact that you had already declared your will in this matter through the Canadian Council of Agriculture in a most definite manner. Realizing, therefore, the spirit of such a government, you will be forewarned of the merciless and tenacious nature of the campaign that confronts you. The financial interests, confident in the power of their vast wealth, and cynically disregarding decent standards of political morality, will fight your movement to the last ditch and until the last political head has fallen.

"And they are organized—organized to the last plutocratic group; to the last subservient publication; to the last dollar of their tremendous wealth.

"Are you organized to this degree? It is possible to be so, but only through

willingness to serve the cause of democracy through your organization. In every local are the few who willingly give of their time and energies to the advancement of this cause, and in so doing serve you better than you know. Support them, these few, you U.F.A. men and women. Help them increase the membership of your local until you have reached the highest possible point. Come forward with your dues unasked, and best of all become an active worker in the interest of your local; become one of the few.

"Have a political campaign committee appointed. Secure automobile owners who will see that every man of the U.F.A., every woman and every sympathizer is brought to the polls. See that every foreign-born adult takes steps to become a citizen. Secure volunteers to accompany each car on election day, so that should any farmer be cutting grain or otherwise occupied, you will have a substitute to take this farmer's place whilst he records his vote. In this and similar methods secure every last vote in your constituency.

"Each local is requested to at once decide and notify Central if he wishes to enter the field of provincial politics.

"We urge you officers and members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. in the Bow River riding to use every effort, to leave no stone unturned, until you have perfected your local organization."

New Locals

Our local started with 13 members who are very interested in the progress of the U.F.A. association. I hope in the near future to double the number.—T. Gowveloos, secretary, Villeneuve local.

A new local has been organized at Rife, Alberta, called Rife local, with a paid-up membership of 21. The president elected is H. Armstrong and the secretary, John Coulson.

Slawa local has been organized lately with a paid-up membership of 9. John Holyk is the president and John Gerekuk the secretary.

L. M. Gaetz has organized a new local at Sylvan Lake, to be called Marianne local. N. E. Bergstrom is the president. The secretary, J. M. Rodger, reports: "We are starting with a small but enthusiastic membership, which we hope to enlarge considerably as soon as the rush is over."

U.F.A. Briefs

We are endeavoring to whip our local into shape and are trying to spread a little propaganda.—M. J. Schwerdfeger, secretary, Painter Creek local.

Five members joined at our last meeting. A collection was taken for the purpose of buying lamps for the schoolhouse, in which we hold our meetings.—A. H. Stewart, secretary, Viking local.

Verdant Valley local held a very interesting debate at their July meeting on the subject: "Resolved, that the hours of labor on the farm should be the same as in the factory." The result was a draw. At a previous meeting a debate on Prohibition was won by the ladies, who argued in support of prohibition.—Mrs. Margaret Morley, secretary, Verdant Valley local.

Poorer than the poorest piece of kit in all of our educational outfit is the individual Canadian's support of his public school.

The purpose of our public-school system is to start the whole people together, and keep the whole people together for all their young years, until by calling and election their ways must part; a parting not to be allowed before the end of the high-school course, in order to forestall the unequal ideals of the future, the suspicions, jealousies, and savage interests that education can prevent but for which there is no cure.

Neither life—nor the getting of a living—but living together must be the single public end of a common school education.

SAVE the HORSE



Horses can only do so much work—make the loads as easy as you can.

IMPERIAL Mica Axle Grease

Helps the horse by preventing friction between the wheel and the hub.

It coats the hub with a smooth hard surface—lubricates thoroughly. Takes the strain off harness and horse.



IMPERIAL Eureka Harness Oil

Penetrates into the harness—makes it waterproof—repels insects—keeps straps and tugs strong and pliable. Prevents cracking and breaking of stitches. It is a pure mineral oil, free from acids and cannot become rancid.



FAR FAMED PRODUCTS

Imperial Mica Axle Grease and Imperial Eureka Harness Oil are well and favorably known everywhere. No better products can be obtained at any price.

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BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

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If You Want Horses that will do your farm work and haul loads easier than any other breed

Try SHIRES

Shire mares will work and also raise foals of substance and quality which will bring top prices. I can put you in touch with Shire breeders in Canada.

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Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Shire Horse Association
58 GRENVILLE ST., TORONTO

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder
10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.R., Kingston, Ont.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

The N.N.P. and the N.P.L.

UNDER date of August 16, a federal constituency secretary, writing to R. M. Johnson, provincial secretary of the New National Policy movement, says:

"There is another problem which is going to give us a great deal of trouble in the northern part of this constituency, viz., the Nonpartisan League. They have canvassers all over that country collecting money. They are taking \$15 per man and telling them it is to support a farmer's candidate. The canvassers are not local men, but from outside districts. Some are from the Swift Current district.

"When they cannot get the cash they are taking notes and as far as I can learn were having fairly good success. Now, I wish you would give me all the information you can regarding this movement. I told the people up there that our organization would not receive one cent of the money collected by them; also that there was no connection whatever between them and our organization. Surely something can be done to stop or at least counteract this movement."

The problem raised by the above communication is not confined to that constituency. Similar conditions appear to obtain in other Saskatchewan federal constituencies; a condition which has been frequently discussed through the Grain Growers' pages and by correspondence from the Central office, during the last two years.

It is much to be regretted that members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association should be so ill-informed on the aims and methods of their association that they can be misled into paying to agents or canvassers, in the name of their association, for other than the well and clearly defined activities which have received the endorsement of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' annual conventions.

It cannot be too clearly understood or too emphatically stated that neither the New National Policy movement nor the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, have any connection, directly or indirectly, with the Nonpartisan League. It is undoubtedly true that some of the members of the Nonpartisan League are also members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. But canvassers of the former are guilty of obtaining money under false pretences, if, as this letter implies, subscribers to this Nonpartisan League fund are being given to understand that it is "for the purpose of running farmer candidates at the next provincial elections," with the endorsement of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

In view of the action taken by the joint Central boards of the Men's and Women's Sections, of the S.G.G.A. during Regina Fair week, in referring the whole question of formulating a provincial political platform back to the annual convention, and which has received such wide-spread publicity, it is difficult to understand why any confusion on this matter should have arisen. Canvassers procuring subscriptions to the Nonpartisan League fund by an attempt to connect the two organizations are not only unscrupulous but are liable to prosecution.

The wisdom of "doing something to stop or counteract this movement, beyond a reiteration of the above facts may well be questioned, even though it were possible of accomplishment. It is a well-known historical fact that new movements thrive on persecution. Moreover, neither can the New National Policy movement or the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association afford to ignore the fundamental rights of propaganda and all that it is in their interest to do at the present time, is, first: maintain its individuality. They have principles upon which they are able to stand foursquare to the world, against all winds that blow, which are sufficient to appeal to all whose ideals are along progressive lines and so long as they support these principles it is essential to take the necessary precautions to protect their good name and prestige from being misappropriated by rival or opposing organizations.

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

Secondly: Care must be taken in the defence of these fundamental rights of free speech and propaganda that the same rights are not denied those who may differ on what is perhaps not much more than a question of tactics. The Nonpartisan League appears to have succeeded in the states of North Dakota and Minnesota, where conditions are somewhat different to those which obtain in Saskatchewan. The propaganda and organization work which the joint efforts of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the New National Policy movement have performed in this province have been undertaken by the Nonpartisan League in the United States. In other words, the Nonpartisan League in the U.S.A. is not a rival of any other farmers' movement; whereas, the Nonpartisan League in Saskatchewan appears to be attempting to exploit and capitalize the pioneer work which the farmers' movements in this province have performed, for the creation of a provincial political organization. To avoid confusion and duplication of effort it is up to the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to keep themselves informed on the vital differences between the two movements.

We cannot prevent the birds from flying over our heads; but we can prevent them from building their nests in our hair.

Co-operative Wheat Marketing

Frank Eliason, secretary of Wynyard local, has forwarded to the Central office the following resolution, unanimously adopted by the Wynyard local, on August 7, favoring the co-operative marketing of wheat, under a plan to be formulated by the executive of the association, which is as follows:

"Whereas, the Canadian Wheat Board, which was brought into existence by a Canadian order-in-council, dated July 31, 1919, for the purpose of purchasing and marketing the wheat crop of 1919, has been suspended and speculative trading in wheat in the exchanges in an open market is to be resumed;

"And, whereas, the Canadian Wheat Board was brought into existence to meet the peculiar conditions consequent upon the termination of the Great War, in the large wheat-buying countries in Europe;

"And, whereas, the same conditions apply now as then, Great Britain has declared her intention of retaining government control until August 1921 and France doing the same thing, the political condition in the smaller countries are as unsettled now as when the armistice was signed and shipping space for the transportation of wheat is said to be in the hands of the governments, principally of Great Britain, and private credits in Europe indispensable to open trading are as disorganized today as they were in the beginning of 1919;

"And, whereas, open trading under these conditions would, in our opinion, without doubt and unavoidably, lead to boundless speculation, which would in the long run prove detrimental to both producer and consumer;

"Resolved, that we, the members of the Wynyard local of the Grain Growers' Association, urgently petition our Central executive to take immediate steps to make possible the co-operative marketing of the present wheat crop, along the same lines as followed by the Canadian Wheat Board, in its successful operations during the past year."

In reply to the above some of the difficulties in the way of carrying out this demand are pointed out, which are in part, as follows:

"This matter has been before the Board of the Co-operative Elevator Company for some time. Up to the present, however, it has not been found possible to formulate any satisfactory method of putting this into effect. While the Wheat Board was in exist-

tence farmers had no option but to market their wheat through the board. Now that the operations of the board have been suspended, however, there is no compulsion on any farmers to market their wheat through any particular body and this is the difficulty which the board of the co-operative Elevator Company has confronting it, as farmers of the province cannot be brought into one mind so as to guarantee the marketing of their wheat through one body.

If the whole of our members and other farmers of the province could only be prevailed upon to stick together the difficulty could be overcome. The weakness lies with those who are always ready to take their wheat where they think they are going to receive some slight advantage, forgetting the advantages which will ultimately accrue to them from concerted action.

Meighen and Foster on Wheat Board

Readers of The Grain Growers' pages will be delighted to learn of the very definite and understandable position taken by Canada's new premier, Hon. Arthur Meighen, on the demand for a continuation of the Canadian Wheat Board.

Resolutions forwarded by the Central office by the locals referred to in the premier's letter, were received at the Central office, copies of which were forwarded to Ottawa, eliciting the following reply, which is the first communication received at the Central office from Canada's newest premier.

The communication is signed August 12 and reads as follows: "I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 9th inst. containing resolutions passed by the Eyebrow and Willowdale associations and also at a meeting of representatives of Archibald, Quincey, Crestwynd and Red Lake locals, with regard to the continuation of the Canadian Wheat Board. Yours faithfully, Arthur Meighen."

Similar resolutions were received at the Central office from the following locals, in addition to those referred to in Premier Meighen's communication and which have been similarly dealt with: Delisle, Elbow View, Neelby and Choke Cherry.

A somewhat different reply has been received from Hon. George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, in connection with the same matter, which is as follows:

"Your letter of August 4, was duly received. The government gave very careful consideration to the matter to which you refer and came to their conclusions after mature deliberations.

"Neither on account of abnormal conditions comparing this year with the previous three, nor as a matter of settled policy for normal times, did it seem advisable to continue the system of government control in wheat. I trust that, taking all productive and business interests into account, you will, in the end, be able to agree as to the wisdom of the course adopted. If, however, the incidence of abnormal conditions renders it necessary in the public interest to introduce the agency of the Wheat Board the government has the power to constitute such a board, endowed with full powers to act. Yours very truly, George E. Foster."

The Group Point of View

Writing from the northern portion of the province, a member of the Grain Growers' Association, in explanation of the failure of his local to keep up its membership, says: "Nothing has been done, as the whole thing—except five members—has fallen to pieces through too much selfish ideas. This is the greatest drawback of this district. It works the same with the telephone business, and there will never be anything ac-

complished while that attitude continues to exist."

Must Take The Responsibility

Replying to the same, the superintendent of organization says in part as follows: "There is no doubt too much of this condition existing in many of the locals throughout the province. At the same time our agricultural population, through the efforts of our organizations are putting forth for political action, would have the Dominion believe that the agriculturists are large enough in numbers and mind to, in a sense, take the responsibility of determining those who shall control our legislation and administration.

"You will agree with us when we say that the failure of many grain growers to smother the evidences of small mindedness and little spirit within their own local is not a very good omen for their success in the larger field. This failure on our part to push into the background little personal ideas and ambitions for the good of the community or the organization is largely responsible for the successful way in which political and commercial factors have kept the farmers disorganized and divided, so that they could exploit the farmers' interests for their own benefit. We know that there is not a great deal of sentiment wasted between the different units which make up the commercial and financial organizations; but they are wise enough, for the sake of a policy of good business, to sink their individual differences and pull together for a common end.

View of the Group

"Now, although we do not want the farmers to stop at this cold, mechanical sort of relationship, they would be better off if they could accomplish even this much. But how much better then would they be if they could catch the point of view of the group and let a genuine desire for good fellowship and united action overcome the tendency to be dominated by existing ideas and impulses.

"We are glad to note that there are a few of your members who have caught the association's point of view sufficiently well to be ready to stand together. May we ask that they will continue to do so, since this association cannot afford to lose even your small number of those who do realize and appreciate the ideals for which it stands."

Director Marsh Reports

Harry Marsh, of Herschel, director for district No. 6, reporting on his recent meetings, says: "I had the pleasure of addressing three gatherings on Sunday the fourth inst., on behalf of the Grain Growers' Association, and the Social Service Council. The three points were Winona, Glenellen and Kingsland. They were not able to observe Grain Growers' Sunday, due in part to the fact that their student, pastor Rev. Mr. McAlpine, was new to the province and was not familiar with the workings of the Grain Growers' Association. July 4 was, therefore, made Grain Growers' Sunday at those points and Mr. McAlpine made good use of the extra two weeks and preached a strong and inspiring sermon on The Aims and Ideals of the G.G.A.: who also gave us some new thoughts which were timely.

I dealt with some of the moral aims of the association, the work of the Social Service Council and the 1920 temperance issue. The collections at each point were devoted to the Social Service Council; the total amount for the three points being \$36.46, which has been remitted to the council at Kingsland.

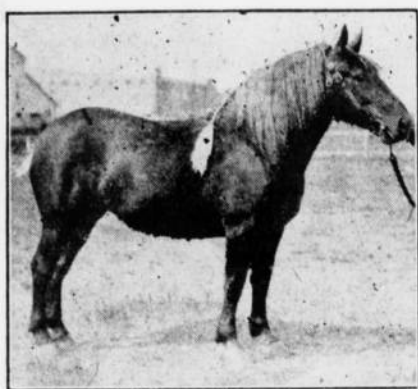
L. J. Pepper, president of the local and Mr. Rawson also gave short addresses and each expressed his views on the ideals of the Grain Growers' Association in an able manner. Rev. Mr. McAlpine applied for membership in the Kingsland local, after the evening meetings and will, I believe, be a big factor in the upbuilding of the local while he remains in the community.

The Stable Nurse

*Some Elementary Rules for Promoting and Restoring Good Health
About the Farm*

IN the treatment of human diseases doctors have long since recognized the value of trained nursing services in co-operating to effect a speedy and certain cure. Wise and gentle ministrations in the stable are likewise vital factors. Indeed, the work of the professional man is often undone because he has no competent person to act in his absence. The best-intentioned horse owner sometimes makes fatal mistakes for want of training. It is the purpose of this article to set out some of the essentials in the care of sick animals, not with a view of offering advice which will displace veterinary services, but so to guide the unpracticed owner that the maximum assistance will be accorded to the paid attendant.

The most marked development in human medicine recently has been the growing importance attached to hygiene or the science of preserving good



Geo. T. Fraser's Carnona, by Carnot
First in three-year-old class at Brandon.

health. The ounce of prevention is not always so eagerly swallowed nor so gravely regarded, but is always cheaper than the cure. Human doctors consider themselves morally bound to administer it. If stockmen could be made to see the importance of cleanliness, sunlight, ventilation, regularity of feeding and watering and the quality of the ration, many of our ailments would diminish markedly. While good surroundings are essential in the treatment of disease they should be given a thought before the spectre walks in. Disease germs love darkness, filth and damp. These same influences vitiate the resisting power of the body and disease is an inevitable and persistent visitor in stables where no heed is given to hygienic conditions.

Perhaps the best agent at our disposal in assisting nature against disease is sunlight. Germs, we must remember, are tiny bodies invisible to the naked eye. So light are they that the lightest breath may raise them from their lurking place after which they float for hours in the air. If that air is charged with sunlight the germs go out of business. All animals except those suffering from some diseases of the eye or nervous system should be given the maximum amount of sunlight. Stables should have windows large enough and so arranged that the light reaches every corner. On the other hand horses should not be compelled to face direct sun rays. The eye of the horse has not the protective socket and eyebrows of the human, and one of the most senseless systems of lighting a stable is that in which a small square window is built directly in front of each stall.

Ventilation

It is a constant experience among veterinarians called to attend cases in cold weather, to be greeted at the barn door by a blast of warm foul air redolent with the odor of decaying manure and putrid discharges and loaded with the accumulated moisture of weeks. Many misguided stockmen, in their endeavor to make sick animals comfortable, close every door and window and produce what Englishmen expressively call a "fug." There is nothing so disheartening to the professional man as to attempt to work under such circumstances. Cure is impossible in a big class of diseases such as

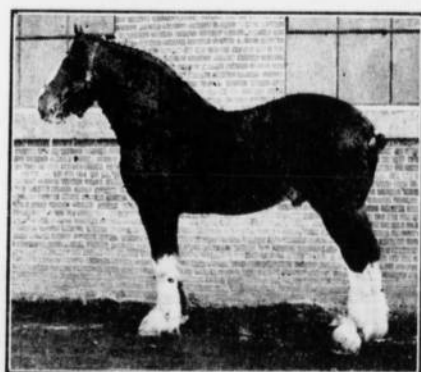
pneumonia, unless the air be sweet and fresh. Ventilation is a very vexing problem in this cold climate, but it cannot be shirked. In general it is better for the health of animals to be in a cold, well-ventilated place than to be forced to breathe warm stale air. If fresh air can only be obtained at the expense of heat, blanket the horses. Lastly, it is no kindness to keep horses actually warm in a stable as they suffer proportionally more when at work.

Sprouted and heated grain, hay which is mildewed or dusty, rust and smut, all these are fertile causes of a variety of digestive and other troubles, and should, therefore, be guarded against. The secret of success in feeding is a clean, sweet manger. One common mistake in an effort to economize is to leave food which has been refused in the manger until it has become so full that there is no room for a fresh feed. If he gets a chance the horse will express his approval by nosing the whole sour mass out on the floor where he may more easily select the best of it. This is the most expensive way of feeding I know. Fresh forage becomes contaminated and rejected which would otherwise be eaten. The horse loses his appetite and grows fussy. The average farm horse gets too much hay as it is. If every meal saw the manger bottom clean and dry a smaller amount would go just as far. Boiled feeds should always be given in a pail or removable box as they soak into woodwork and produce a sour unhealthy odor about the manger.

The folly of leaving manure in a stable from day to day need hardly be dealt with. Decaying manure gives off ammonia and other gases which are irritating to all the delicate body membranes, and if they are not directly produce disease they are a very common predisposing cause.

Theoretic horsemen often dilate upon the necessity of watering before feeding. It is a good rule to follow not because of the reasons usually given, but because it insures a regularity of procedure which is highly desirable. Some good stockmen habitually practice the opposite and their horses prosper. The point is to do things always in the same order and at the same time to insure well-being and contentedness in the stable.

Every farm boy knows these common-sense axioms, yet how often they are disregarded. How many promising stallions have slipped into a useless, barren, greasy-legged old age because their owners did not put a proper valuation on exercise? How many crooked-

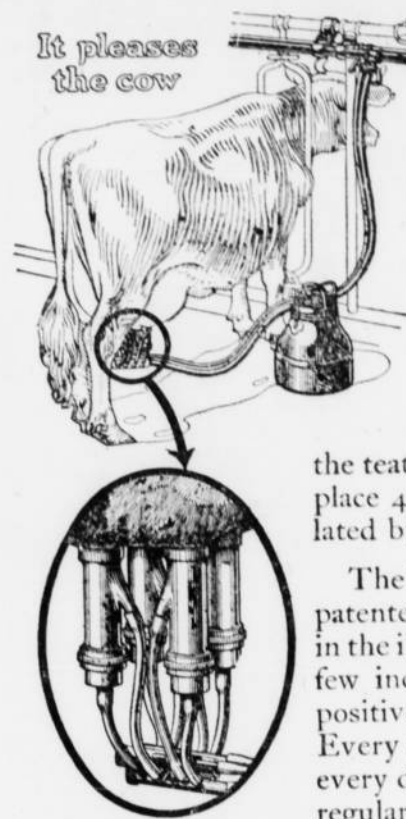


Nonpareil Lad
Prowse's Grand Champion Clydesdale Stallion. Edmonton Spring Show, 1920.

legged horses could have escaped this fate if their hoofs had seen the knife in colthood.

A Puzzling Peculiarity

One peculiarity about sick horses is their willingness to eat. In a very large class of serious diseases display a good appetite till they give up the ghost. This evidence of appetite breeds a false hope which often delays summons for the veterinarian until too late. When sick animals do go off feed they may be coaxed with boiled barley, bran mash or as a last resort hay tea. It takes a woman's culinary talent to make a good bran mash. Men have the clumsy habit of



The DE LAVAL MILKER

Teat-cups and Udder Pulsator

The De Laval teat-cups alternately draw the milk from the udder and massage the teats. This change in action takes place 45 times a minute and is regulated by the Udder Pulsator.

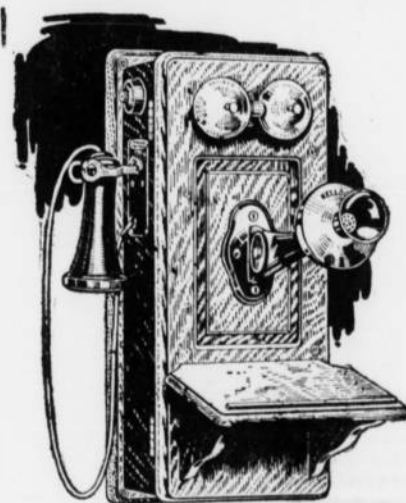
The Udder Pulsator is an exclusive, patented De Laval feature. As shown in the illustration, it is located within a few inches of the teats, resulting in positive, snappy action of the teat-cups. Every cow is milked in the same way every day and the result of this gentle, regular action is maximum production.

The De Laval Milker possesses many other new and exclusive features that are of inestimable value to the careful dairyman and owner of valuable cows. Its action is positive and uniform from day to day, and it is faster, more reliable and more sanitary than any other method of milking.

Wherever cows are milked the world over, the name "De Laval" stands for quality and highest value to the user. The fact that it bears the name "De Laval" is a guarantee that it will give the service claimed for it.

Write to nearest De Laval office for Milker Catalogue, mentioning number of cows milked

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER



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or any of the numerous little annoyances that interrupt service on a cheaply constructed telephone, may result in serious losses at a critical time.

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Lincoln Ewes in Full Fleece

Lincoln rams were used for the principle male contribution in founding the Corriedale breed.

dumping scalding water into the bran which becomes unevenly moistened and lumpy. The proper method is to sift the bran slowly into the boiling water which is being constantly stirred.

The recipe for hay tea is simple. Dip successive wisps of any good quality hay into a pailful of water nearly boiling. Submerge each wisp for about two minutes and then fish it out, keeping the cover on between-whiles so that the strength of the brew will not be dissipated by evaporation. About ten handfuls of hay is sufficient per pailful. When cool this makes a fragrant draught which will tempt horses ill-disposed to take other nourishment.

An illuminating book could be written on the useless cruelties perpetrated by senseless methods of administering medicine. On one occasion a farmer asked me to look at an ailing cow. The history of the case revealed that a re-

parents. By some freak of reason the belief is vested with the reverence attached to its originator, its antiquity proves its truth to these devotees, and a sick mind even more than a sick body cannot be cured if it wills otherwise.

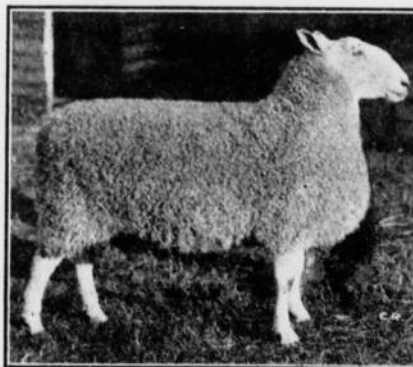
The Drench

But returning after this digression to the question of administering medicines. Drenching is the most common mode of dosing animals for the layman. There are a few points to be observed, mention of which may not be amiss. Enough oil or water should be used to dissolve preparations which are soluble. More than this makes the drench bulky and unnecessary except in cases of easily soluble drugs which are of an irritating nature. One to one-and-a-half pints makes a convenient drench. Insoluble medicines, if not of a corroding nature, may be given suspended in water, but care must be taken to shake thoroughly before using. The bottle used should be clean, strong and smooth about the neck. Beer or wine bottles are preferable. Beware of bottles with a shoulder. Supply houses furnish bottles made of tin or horns which are a guarantee against disaster should the horse chew the neck, but this is an elaborate precaution as I have never seen a horse crunch a strong bottle properly handled.

Before introducing the bottle the tongue should be firmly grasped in the left hand with the tip turned upward which will effectually prevent the horse from closing on the operator. If the dose is small and the patient kindly disposed, the head may be sufficiently elevated by an attendant, but in most cases it will be necessary to place a loop around the upper jaw just behind the front teeth; running the free end under the halter nose-band and through an overhead pulley or over a stable beam of sufficient strength. Never fasten this rope as the horse may hurt himself seriously if he thrashes about.

The head should be elevated only sufficiently to prevent the liquid from running out of his mouth. The line of the face should be horizontal or only the least bit higher. It is a great mistake to hold the head higher than this as it makes swallowing extremely difficult. If you don't believe this try it yourself.

The bottle should be introduced at the side of the mouth where there are no teeth. Do not pour in too much at a time. Horses can only dispose of



A Border Leicester Champion from the recent Highland Show, Aberdeen, Scotland. Their is a small amount of Border Leicester in the Corriedale.

sponsible practitioner had prescribed a purgative which had been given according to the best ability of the owner, but from the moment of treatment she grew rapidly worse. The cow showed every symptom of mechanical pneumonia, and after a few questions it became very evident that the whole pound of dissolved salts had been poured into her lungs. The condition of the cow was grave and I held out little hope for recovery. Returning the following day I noticed on entering the stable that her tail was bound from switch to nearly tail-head with a clean linen cloth. In reply to questions I was informed with genuine innocence that Bill Smith had been appealed to and diagnosed the trouble as "hollow tail." Now Bill had been a big ranchman in Idaho and was allowed to be the most sagacious and practical man in those parts. Bowing to the authority of experience I asked what was the remedy for "hollow tail." Following Bill's directions the skin enveloping the tail had been slit, salt and pepper sprinkled in the wound and the whole tied up with admirable deftness and cleanliness. That finished me. I looked at his cow, cursorily, told him that if his cow did not die before sundown it was not his fault. She did.

The number of superstitions which shackle the livestock business is incredible. Men still breed in phases of the moon, burn horses for lampers and believe in the prepotency of scrub bulls and other like outrages against reason. And, moreover, he who makes war on venerable beliefs and superstitions is looked on with distrust. It is a thankless task to challenge a tradition that has been handed down from revered



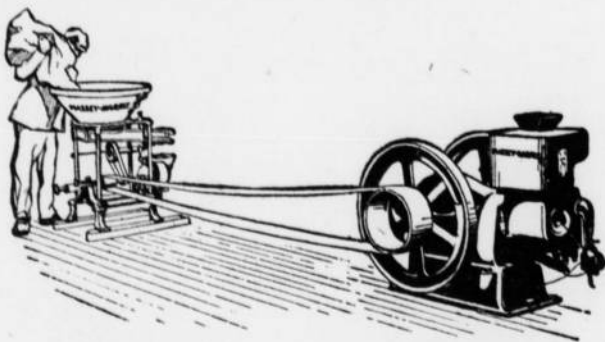
A Merino Champion Ram

The quality of wool in the Corriedale comes from the maternal side of the first cross.

little more than half-a-cupful at a gulp. After each good swallow remove

Continued on Page 37

Massey-Harris



Worthy of the Name

THE name "MASSEY-HARRIS" on an implement is a guarantee that it has passed a critical inspection and has been found fit to maintain the reputation of a firm known as makers of high grade farm machinery for over seventy years.

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Talk it over with the Massey-Harris Local Agent it is worth while

MASSEY-HARRIS CO. Limited

Head Office: Toronto, Ont.

AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

The Corriedale Arrives

Continued from Page 7

rams of outside breeding being used. James Little, a Scottish shepherd, of Dalmeny Park, North Canterbury, who is generally considered the father of the Corriedale breed, began work in 1879. He bred 4,000 large-framed Merino ewes to Lincoln rams, selecting and inbreeding the progeny. Like Davidson, he did not again use the parent blood, but restricted his ram selection to the half-bred stock. The same year, G. D. Greenwood commenced similar work, but arguing that the first cross between the big Lincoln and the fine Merino was too severe, he used as his male ancestor the Border Leicester. Many gifted breeders took a hand in the development of the new sort, and after 40 years of the closest co-operation they evolved a distinct breed which reproduces true to type and is a living incarnation of the idea with which they started work.

Preserving Uniformity

The astounding thing about the development of the Corriedale breed is the way uniformity has been preserved in spite of the practice of keeping flocks pure within themselves. Many of the best flocks have been kept with practically no outside influence for 30 years. This uniformity has been made possible only by the method followed at the leading shows. At the Christchurch show the exhibitor enters three ram lambs bred by himself and the result of 15 years of inbreeding. The rams are put in charge of a committee, shorn and grazed as the committee see fit, and exhibited again at the show in the following year, when they are shorn, the fleeces carefully weighed and valued in the grease by experts. The shorn rams are then judged by fat sheep judges, who are asked to fix the value from a mutton standpoint. The ram showing the greatest money value in mutton and wool is the winner.

The Spread of the Breed

From New Zealand the Corriedale found its way to Australia, and on its merits won immediate recognition in competition with the most highly specialized Merino industry in existence. Some of the best flocks of the present day are to be found in Australia. The first Corriedales to come to this continent arrived in the closing days of 1914, and were shown at the Panama exposition. F. R. Marshall, whose name as a sheep investigator stands almost alone, and F. S. King, the leading Merino breeder of the United States, were sent to Australia to study the industry, and Mr. King became a firm convert. He disposed of his Merino interests to his brothers and embarked whole-heartedly into the promotion of the breed in the new field. Within a year several others had followed his example, importations came with great rapidity, and since then the Corriedale has become firmly established in the great sheep-raising states of Wyoming and Idaho.

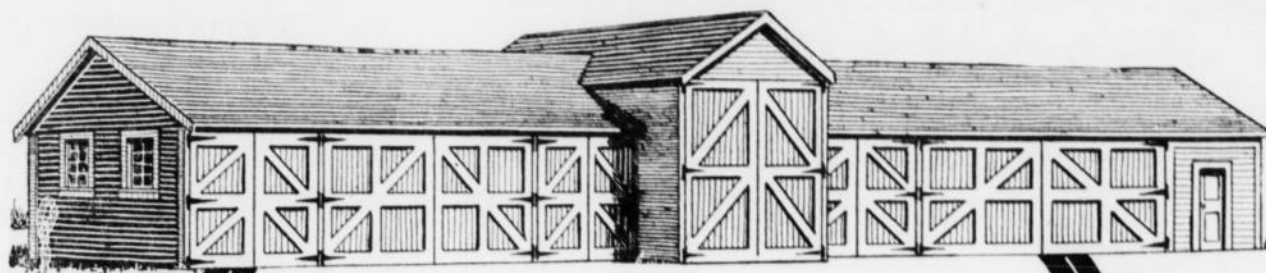
It is only a question of who would be the first to bring this breed to Canada, for the readiness with which they became acclimated and their superlative qualities answered the question of fitness before their appearance. The last word was said by the United States Wool-breeding Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho. In a three-years' test, 74 Corriedale ewes, running under range conditions, produced annually 115 per cent. lamb crop and averaged 10 pounds wool clip (ewes only).

Their Mutton Value

Mr. Yeo finds that the great drawback to his range and Rambouillet flocks was that the lambs were not ready for market till late in the fall. By that time the run of ranchers' stuff was on and prices had declined several cents from August quotations. Last year his Corriedale lambs, born on the first of May, reached 80-85 pounds prime market weights in 110 days, and could have been very profitably disposed of by August 15, before prices weakened. If

the farmer is to grow sheep in competition with the rancher, this is a big consideration.

Of all his successes, Mr. Yeo is proudest of the results obtained with the Corriedale sheep obtained from the King flock. All worth-while work has its origin in some capable man's enthusiasm and it is well for the Canadian sheep industry that this breed, for which there is such a great need, has been introduced under the auspices of a man with a record of achievement behind him.



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the weather. When housed properly the depreciation is reduced to the ordinary wear and tear caused by the work, 3 to 10 per cent.

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See the many plans for up-to-date implement houses at your nearest lumber dealer. He is fully equipped to render every assistance in the planning of your buildings. He has plans, working drawings and full particulars. His assistance is free. Most dealers have a splendid book of 100 pages on "Better Buildings," of which they'll be pleased to let you have a copy. Go and see him now.

*This announcement is inserted by the Lumber
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E. S. CLINCH, Proprietor
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Religion and Life

Jesus and the Worker—A Sermon for Labor
Sunday—By Rev. H. D. Ranns

THE annual recurrence of Labor Sunday provides the church with the opportunity of giving its message on the question of the relation of Jesus Christ to the worker. In the cities the church asks the co-operation of the organized worker. In the rural districts special invitations are extended to the Grain Growers and other farmer organizations. The purpose of all this is to ask, "What has the church of Jesus Christ and the gospel of the Carpenter to say to the workers? Is there anything in that gospel which will be of help amid present day complexities of labor conditions?" We believe there is.

But before we try to outline it we must recognize the sad and humiliating fact that a large proportion of intelligent working men are alienated from the church. At the great labor conventions this antagonism is repeatedly expressed, and expressed bitterly and scornfully. So intense is the indignation against the church that a man's connection with a church is sufficient to make him suspect in the eyes of his fellow workers, whatever his own personal sympathies with the labor movements of today. One phase of this was seen when the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council deprived the ministerial members of a place on the council. Not long ago a laborer asked a certain labor leader, who was formerly a minister, whether he, the labor leader, believed that any minister was sincere. Among certain sections of labor a minister is hated in intensity next to a detective.

All this is most unfortunate and pitiable, and to go into the reason for it would take too long a story. We may, however, say this much. In the past the church has again and again failed the working classes and has taken its place alongside the possessing classes. The well-read artisan knows his history. (By the way, another story could be told as to what the worker owes the church. There is something to be said there, but that is apt to be forgotten). Certain glaring incidents, like Luther's action against the peasants and the Greek Church support of the Czar in 1905 the worker does not forget. He also knows his experience. This teaches him that most people in the churches do not understand the laborer's position and life and that many are blindly and wilfully opposed to his aspirations for a better life and more reasonable working conditions.

The worker is also demanding consistency from the Christian employer. Christian profession and a sanctimonious air on Sunday, then the oppressing and tyrannical using of workmen on Monday, does not appeal to the worker. He is demanding, and rightly, act what you preach! That is where part of the trouble has been and is still.

This attitude of aloofness and antagonism between the workers as a mass and the church is to the eternal loss of both. The worker needs the church and its religion to preserve the lofty spirit in his aims and the church needs the worker to save its soul, to prevent it from losing touch with the masses of the people.

Any cleavage between the church and labor is particularly unfortunate, because the church has a message that labor ought to heed. The only solution that can be found for the present difficulties of capital and labor is along lines indicated by Jesus. Some of these principles I would like to mention, and though some may object that the principles are too general and no economic solution is indicated, I believe, whatever my belief may be worth, that the difficulty is at least as much one of spirit and principle as it is one of method. Some of our labor friends are so busy about method that they may be apt to forget this. Nevertheless it is true.

One thing that Jesus indicated to us all, of whatever section of society we belong, is that life is not merely the body and the raiment, not merely the good things. This may seem to some like mockery when the good things of this world seem so far away from them. I

don't for one moment fancy that our Lord was desirous of impressing us with the view that material things did not matter. There is no especial virtue in poverty, despite the views of some of the ascetics. Jesus taught us to pray for our daily bread, and he meant us all to get it. The Jesus who fed the multitudes will not disdain any man's plea for bread for himself and his family. But at the same time that Jesus would have us understand that "a man's life does not consist in the abundance of the things that he possesses." This is a truth we are all apt to forget. In fact, we most of us refuse to pay heed to it at all. I think that Jesus would say to every man that his fight for a fair share of this world's goods is right and proper, but this is not the only or even the main thing in the best living. "Man shall not live by bread alone," and even the most radical bread and butter improvements will not bring complete satisfaction. Even higher wages will not bring the Millennium without elevation of character. Ramsay MacDonald, the English labor leader, shows the practical side of this. He says that in all labor movements he has known the men who cannot be trusted are the men who are living materialistic lives. "The force behind true labor movements is not material; it is spiritual."

One of the great notes of the present labor movement is that of class consciousness. Now, some of us have been very ready in our condemnation of this feature of the labor movement, but, after all, even class consciousness is a vast improvement on the old doctrine of "every man for himself." Within the ranks of the class at least the Christian principle of brotherhood has been expressed. So far, so good. But the best day will never dawn, even for labor itself, until that limited brotherhood has been superseded by a brotherhood of all who work, not merely a section of the workers, who serve the common weal by manual toil. Today the term "labor" has been assumed by a section of those who labor and the new and better social order will wait until the common interest of all workers, whether of hand or brain, is recognized on all sides. The prejudice engendered by "class" divisions is one of the most crippling factors in the fight for better conditions. The Golden Rule still lacks universal acceptance and practice. When we recognize the identity of the interests of all workers, the organized city worker of today or even the organized country worker, will cease to view with suspicion the ideas of even the most enlightened men and women outside his "class" and the worker of another kind, the professional and managing type of worker, will cease to patronize the hand worker and to talk of organized labor as "people of that class." Then there will be hope of lasting peace and prosperity. The brotherhood of man will replace the brotherhood of class. Marx notwithstanding, the brotherhood of "class" will never make a better world, even for the class that succeeds in overcoming the rest.

Perhaps the greatest contribution that Jesus made to the solution of this and other problems is that we ought to love one another. "This is My commandment, that ye love one another." This commandment was to be applied in the widest way possible. The parable of the Good Samaritan enforced that. It was to overleap all racial and national and class boundaries. "Love thy neighbor as thyself." The positively revolutionary influence of that principle, if practiced, has never been realized. The only thing we can say is that Christians have never put it into operation. The vital principle of Christianity has never been tried. How many owners of capital, members of our great churches, love the men who work for them? The suggestion is apt to raise a smile. How many employees love their employers? If we all really loved one another, would there be any employers and employees at all? That is a deeper question, but one that we, as Christian men, and

Continued on Page 33



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The Countrywoman

Small Fairs

THIS page this week may probably contain a good deal of information and editorial comment about Alberta, but this is the first time in many moons that The Countrywoman has had an opportunity to officially visit the government buildings in Alberta, and to visit the country. One of the points visited was a small fair not very far from the city of Edmonton. In speaking to the judges at that fair and the other newspaper correspondents, it was learned that the fair was representative of the small fairs in the northern part of Alberta, although the exhibits at this particular one were perhaps a little better than at others.

There were a number of things that struck one as being important, and, perhaps, the most important was the small exhibit of local poultry. The poultry pens were well filled, but with the exhibits of three or four professional exhibitors who are making a circuit of the small fairs. It was found, however, that where the local exhibitors made entries the prizes were fairly well distributed among them. The exhibitor from outside has always the disadvantage that goes with carrying birds a long distance. They are not so well cared for and in so good condition because of the journeys. Northern Alberta is a district particularly adapted to mixed farming, and should be one having a great deal of poultry. It was learned that a number of people do have poultry, but for some reason their birds were not exhibited at this fair. The exhibit of eggs was correspondingly small.

Another point of note was the small exhibit of butter; not more than half-a-dozen persons made entries in the various butter classes. There are various ways of looking at this question. It may be taken for granted that in a district so near Edmonton, much of the largest majority of the cream is shipped to the creamery, yet it is a clear indication that much of the old-fashioned farm work is being taken out of the farm homes.

The bread and cookery entries were much larger and were of a very high order. The fancy work this year was particularly good, although a new order governed this department at this fair this year. No exhibit that had appeared at any former fair could be shown this year. This was at first considered a hardship by the committee in charge, but it seemed the only way to get originality in that department. The prizes were fairly good, and the results were highly gratifying to all connected with the fair. The judge, who has attended many fairs, considered the fancy work much the best that she had ever seen.

The vegetable exhibits were particularly fine, and many women's names were noticed among the exhibitors. One would think, however, that in the Edmonton district the number of entries would have been larger, but it would be difficult to conceive of better exhibits. The small fruits such as red currants, strawberries, black currants and gooseberries were exceptionally fine. Many of the visitors from other parts of Canada remarked that they were the largest they had seen.

The small number of exhibits is indicative of one of two things—either butter is not made in the farm homes, poultry is not raised on farms and vegetables are not a feature of farm industry any longer, or else if they are, the local fair is not the feature it should be in the life of the people of any community. If it is the latter there is cause for keen regret. The local fair is a community enterprise of distinctive value to that community. It has to do altogether with productive agriculture, and should be of importance to every agriculturist in the district. It does not seem to be the fault of the fair boards and executives that the number of entries is not larger. The members of the boards are, for the most part, enthusiastic fair boosters. It is also doubtful if larger prizes would call

forth more entries, but plainly, something must be done to increase the local interest in the local fair to the extent of having not a few exhibitors in each class, but a majority of the people in the community exhibiting. It will be too bad if interest in local fairs ever lags to the extent that fairs may have to be abandoned.

Liquor Referendum Date Set

On October 25 the people of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Nova Scotia will have an opportunity to vote against the importation of liquor into their province. The issue before the people is not bone-dry prohibition. At the present time provincial governments have only power to deal with the liquor traffic within provincial boundaries. Any phase of the question that concerns interprovincial traffic must be dealt with by the federal government. That is to say Manitoba, for instance, no matter how bone dry her people vote to be, cannot prevent her citizens buying liquor in Ontario and having it shipped in. The law as it now stands



Bunny and I

By Margaret Minaker

I'm visiting with bunny,
And must be very still.
If I keep quiet and polite,
Why then my rabbit will.

We sit together in the grass,
And hear the crickets sing.
Although we are the best of friends,
We don't say anything.

I know it's not polite, that I
Have everything my way,
So I don't talk to bunny,
For what could bunny say?

I sometimes stroke his pretty fur,
And watch his wiggly nose;
For that's enough when visiting
A rabbit, I suppose.

on our Dominion statute books, prohibits the importation of liquor into any province in which there is a law in force to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes, except for medicinal, sacramental or scientific purposes. But each province must have its people take a referendum vote for or against this law. It will mean the voting for or against the importation of liquor for beverage purposes. If the importation for beverage purposes is stopped it will make it easier then to enforce law, as the issue will be entirely in the provincial field and not divided between the two governments.

The women of the west will vote on the same status as men on the referendum. The vote is coming in the midst of a very busy season for our farm people. In a great many communities harvest will not be over. An extra effort will have to be made to keep the issue and the date before the people to induce every one to get out and vote. There will be short time for organizing and little opportunity for holding public meetings. This is a question that lies close to the hearts of Canadian women. No one wants to see any relaxation into the old time conditions of the widespread sale of liquor for beverage purposes. There then is a special task for each one interested to see the people are stirred up to their best effort in the time preceding October 25.

Women Watch Tennessee

The eyes of North America have been turned to the legislature of Tennessee for the last week. The right of 17,000,000 women of United States to vote in the coming presidential elections hangs in the balance. According to the law of the United States, three-fourths of the states, or to be exact 36 states, must vote in favor of the 19th amendment, which was drafted by Susan B. Anthony, in 1878. Tennessee legislature, on August 18, 1920, ratified the amendment by a vote of 49 to 47, and so became the 36th state. The suffrage victory is probably safe enough but there is a constitutional question involved. It would appear from the conflicting claims made by both sides that there needs to be a reconsideration before it can be certified to the secretary of state and so become effective. There has been considerable excitement as 30 of the members of the legislature left the state so that there would be less than a quorum to vote on the second ratification of the amendment. The issue has hung so long in the balance it will be a relief to have it settled. Both suffrage workers and anti-suffrage workers are preparing for a legal battle. It is to be hoped that either the issue will be settled in Tennessee or that some other state will bring in an extra and unquestioned ratification in time for women to vote in the presidential elections in November.

Educational Results

The minister of education in Alberta, Hon. George P. Smith, just before the departmental examinations were announced in the press, gave out a statement in regard to those results. The minister considered the results most disappointing and discouraging, but on investigation found that in some of the neighboring provinces the results were considerably more disastrous than in Alberta. For example, in Grade VIII, there were altogether 4,566 students writing, of whom 1,294 were promoted without examination, and 1,115 successfully passed the departmental test. This means that altogether only 53 per cent. of the candidates secured entrance standing as against 73 per cent. in each of the last two previous years. In Grade XI, 930 candidates wrote, and 50 per cent. received standing; in Grade XII, 279 candidates wrote, and of these 60 per cent. were given standing.

These results are decidedly low. The minister accounts for them partially by the influenza, the Sons of the Soil movement, but more particularly the impossibility of getting students to settle down to work because of all manner of disturbances which are allowed to enter their lives and detract their attention from the business of school. "The widespread belief," says the minister, "prevails that strict discipline, hard work, self control and obedience are no longer the basis of real character, and that parental discipline has become almost only a memory." The minister might have specified too many dances, too many picture shows and too much general gaiety and distraction from work, but he did not. Commenting on the minister's statement, the Calgary Albertan contributed the reason to inefficiency of teachers, and said that the inefficiency could not be overcome until the department of education established the minimum wage of \$1,200 which the Teachers' Alliance is asking of the provincial government. Other papers had other reasons, but all thought the minister's statement very pessimistic.

Whether the statement is pessimistic or not, and whether the reasons given are the real reasons or not, the fact remains that the results are entirely disappointing, falling even as low as 20 per cent. below those of former years. The statement is a plain presentation of facts, and should certainly be faced by the people of Alberta with fearlessness and candour. If educational standing continues to decline at the rate it has during the last year, and the minister is of the opinion that the

lowering of the standard has been going on for the last number of years, an educated youth will be a thing of the past. Psychologists tell us that education is merely the process of giving the child a capacity for educating himself, and if that capacity continues to be so diminished as this year's results indicate, the ultimate results will be a deteriorated civilization. It is time the facts were faced and faced squarely, but to deride a plain statement of facts from the department of education is but to bury one's head in the sand and fail to look the thing squarely in the face.

Extension Work

Extension work of the Department of Agriculture, in Alberta, through the Women's Institutes, has been much enlarged and increased this year. Several lecturers have been in the field constantly giving lectures and short courses in cookery, housekeeping, sewing and home-nursing, while several of the officials of the Women's Institutes have been talking on the work of the institutes.

One specially good feature of the institute work, and one that is not very well taken up, is that of the scholarships. Some time ago the scheme was established whereby Women's Institutes might give encouragement to the agricultural schools and to the young girls in the community to go to the schools, by establishing these scholarships. Any Women's Institute may apply to the provincial office for a lecturer in the care of the house and cooking, who will give a short course of a week in these subjects. At the end of the week the lecturer sets a theoretical and practical examination. The person taking the highest marks in this examination is entitled to the Women's Institute scholarship. The scholarship is entirely a local affair and consists of a five-months' course at the nearest agricultural school. The cost of the scholarship to the local institute is about \$300.

Last year the Olds Women's Institute sent a scholar to the college for the five months, and this year Fleet is taking it up. This is something worthy of the attention of every women's organization in the province, and something that should have the best support of all the people. It is difficult, of course, for a club to raise \$300, although many clubs considered that a small feat during the war for patriotic purposes. Patriotism is not a matter for comparison, but what could be more patriotic than to inspire in the girls who live on farms a desire to go to the agricultural schools in order to make themselves better farm women.

Miss Mary MacIsaac and Miss Bessie McDermand, are at the present time in New York, investigating extension work in eastern United States. They expect to come home with many new ideas. On enquiry at the department, it was found that the various services open to the Women's Institutes are not open to United Farm Women's Associations as clubs, although individual members of the U.F.W.A. may avail themselves of the service as individuals. It is unfortunate that in so many places where there is only one organization, and that the U.F.W.A., that this service is not open to them. It would be a small matter of cost to the department of agriculture to extend this work to U.F.W.A. clubs, but it would be of inestimable value to the department of agriculture from an agricultural standpoint. The services of the department of agriculture in any of its branches should be open to the farm women of the province of Alberta, whether they are organized in Women's Institutes or in U.F.W.A. It is quite possible that if the U.F.W.A. asked for this service it would readily be given, and it is something for which they should ask. So far as we can learn, it is the only department of the government sending out lecturers and demonstrators on the various phases of housekeeping, and should be limited by nothing but the boundaries of the province of Alberta.

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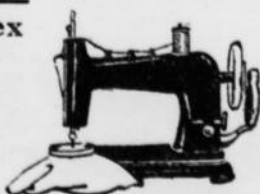
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Farm Women's Clubs

Strawberry Social

WE are a new organization out here, although the men have all been members of the U.F.A. for a good many years. We organized last February, and have now a roll call of 19 members. The meetings are well attended considering how busy everyone has been this season. Our last social function was a strawberry social, held in the school-house, by means of which we were fortunate enough to add \$50 to the funds in our treasury. Mrs. Price, director for the Red Deer constituency, attended this meeting and gave a very interesting talk on the Aims and Work of the U.F.W.A. We all enjoyed her speech very much and hope she will favor us again.—Mrs. John Jameson, secretary, Bye Moor U.F.W.A.

Plans for Camrose Fair

Camrose local is busy with preparations for a booth at the fair. A plan to serve hot waffles and coffee in one booth and ice cream or lunches in another has been suggested. The last meeting took the form of a social afternoon. A program, consisting of music and readings was given, after which a buttonhole contest was arranged. The prize, a flowering Martha Washington plant, was won by Mrs. John Erickson.—Mrs. Della Nordstrom, secretary, Camrose U.F.W.A.

Turkey Hill's Program

Turkey Hill and Thorneliff local has arranged the following program for the coming half-year: July—The Housefly, and exchange of favorite recipes; August—Canning Vegetables and Fruit; September—Prohibition and Current Events; October—Musical program; November—My Ways of Making Bread and Pastry, and suggestions for simple Christmas gifts; December—Annual report. These meetings are all to be in charge of members who have not taken part before.—Mrs. G. N. King, secretary, Turkey Hill and Thorneliff U.F.W.A.

Asker Working Hard

Asker U.F.W.A. gives the following report of accomplishments: We sent over 200 pounds of clothing and boots to the Red Cross depot in Calgary, for distribution among the drought sufferers; had the piano tuner tune the piano in our club rooms; appointed a delegate to the political convention at Wetaskiwin; and voted \$10 for a month's rent on rest room in town. In addition to the transaction of this business papers were given on The Care and Feeding of Babies, and on Music Teaching and the Effects of Music in the Home. The latter was read by a music teacher, and was followed by a paper by one of her pupils on Difficulties of Acquiring Perfect Practice on Lessons.—Mrs. J. E. Krefting, secretary, Asker U.F.W.A.

Roll Call at Clive

Since our organization in March, we have held some very interesting meetings, and the interest seems to be growing. We have been making a special feature of our roll call. In May each member answered by her name by telling briefly of some labor-saving idea which she had tried and found helpful. In June we each answered with a current event, and it is surprising how interesting and helpful this can be made, and how much general knowledge can be gathered in a few minutes. We are busy planning for our ice-cream social, and if the weather man will favor us everything looks good for a jolly time.—Mrs. A. P. Rainforth, president, Clive U.F.W.A.

Excel Discusses Franchise

It is quite a long time since the Excel U.F.W.A. has reported their work. Nevertheless we are wide awake. We have challenged the Excel U.F.A. to a membership drive during the month of July. The losing side will entertain the winners. Discussion during the last meeting hinged on the Franchise Act and Naturalization. We believe every U.F.W.A. local should discuss these matters at their meetings, and see that

every member's name is placed on the voters' list. Each member responded to her name at roll call by giving a reason why she joined the U.F.W.A.—Mrs. Dora Burkholder, president, Excel U.F.W.A.

Grassy Lake on Prohibition

Our last meeting was quite interesting, although not so many were present. All were quite alive to their responsibilities. After the general business a very interesting discussion followed on Sunday picnics, etc., arising out of the talk on U.F.W.A. Sunday. The secretary read all the most interesting and instructive literature on the prohibition question, and our local is very much opposed to the present method of dealing with alcoholic liquors. We must rid ourselves of this nuisance.—Mrs. C. McNabb, secretary, Grassy Lake, U.F.W.A.

Breezy News

The Ardenville U.F.W.A. went "over the top" with a rousing concert under the skilful training of Miss Ethel M. Turner, our teacher. Local talent of young and old was displayed to good advantage and after the audience had enjoyed this treat the ladies showed that they had not been sleeping in the kitchen the previous days, as they served a supper fit for the very elite, after which dancing was indulged in till the light began to appear on the eastern horizon, when the boys said they were very sorry but they would have to go home and go to work. The proceeds amounted to about \$30. This being the first attempt, the ladies naturally feel very well satisfied.—Mrs. T. J. Bailey, secretary, Ardenville U.F.W.A.

Preeceville Contest

The members of the Preeceville W.G. G.A. at their June meeting hit upon the expedient of having a membership contest, which is proving to be a happy and very successful one. The membership was divided into two sides under captains; one side wearing purple ribbons and the other side wearing gold ribbons. The contest is to continue for two months, closing the first Saturday in August. The side which has the fewest members on that date must give a lawn social for the entire G.G.A., furnishing the refreshments and doing the work, while the winning side furnish the program and games. The lawn social, which will furnish the grand finale, will be held at the home of the secretary of the G.G.A., and the president of the Women's Section, who happen to live in the same house, on August 14.

Interest in this contest and enthusiasm for the G.G.A. are running high. The membership of the Women's Section has been more than quadrupled in less than two weeks. The men are beginning to sit up and take notice and to wonder if they ought not to have a membership drive, as many women are joining whose husbands have not yet allied themselves with the association. The ladies have some more fine plans to work after the membership contest is over, so you may expect to hear from them again. Nearly every family in the Preeceville district takes The Grain Growers' Guide, and are enthusiastic boosters of the farmers' movement.—Mrs. A. O. Morken, W.G.G.A. secretary.

Spreading Gospel

I would like you to forward me 75 copies of Doors of Opportunity Open to Canadian Women, for distribution, one for each family in the district. Our school principle will send them out by the school vans which cover the territory for six miles surrounding Benito. In this way they will reach Swedes, Norwegians, Doukhobors, Icelandic and English people. We intend to see that every eligible woman in our district is registered on the provincial voters' list.—Mrs. A. Patten, president, Benito W.S.U.F.M.

Want Travelling Library

The Women's Section of the Redford G.G.A. met at the home of Mrs. W. McConnell, on April 14. Although the



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roads were almost impassable 11 ladies were present, seven of whom were members and three became members at the meeting. A paper was to have been given by Mrs. S. V. Bell, but as Mrs. Bell was unable to attend Mrs. Basingthwaite explained, for the benefit of those not present at the last meeting. The Travelling Library. It was decided to take up the work of the New Canadians. All the officers were present at this meeting and great interest is being shown by the members.—Mrs. R. J. Rivett, secretary.

Briefs

The annual Woodlawn G.G. picnic was held as usual on June 24. After the sports, baseball, races, etc., were over and refreshments served we had an interesting program, a feature of which was a farewell address and presentation to Miss Stocking, who was our president, and is better known as the first provincial secretary of the Women's Section. The public school scholars gave her a fountain pen, buried in a bouquet of wild roses, after which a beautifully written address was given from our section. With this was a basket laden with gifts from the members and friends, banked with wild flowers. We regret very much to lose Miss Stocking, but we feel that what is our loss is someone else's gain.

The U.F.W.A. of Stettler is very much alive. We have at present 21 active members. We have just donated \$20 to the drought relief committee and a bale of summer clothing. The following is our program for the year: June—District organization and prohibition; July—Trip to Lacombe Experimental Station and a paper on Preparation for Citizenship; August—A meeting with the U.F.A. and a paper, What Women Should Know About Law; October—A business meeting and resolutions for convention; November—Tea and bazaar and a paper, Women's Place in The Community. At our first meeting in December we entertained the Lyncoff local and at our second meeting our annual election of officers.—Mrs. S. S. Judd, sec.-treas., U.F.W.A. Stettler, Alta.

The Women's Section of the Redford G.G.A. met at the home of Mrs. R. T. Luxton, Wednesday, May 12. Although a very busy time, 13 ladies were present. Great interest is being taken by all members and everyone is very interested in work of helping the New Canadian. Our membership totals 21, while last year we had only 14 members.—Mrs. R. J. Rivett, secretary, Wilkie.

A Women's Section of the Wilbert local G.G.A. has been organized and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. J. Colpitts; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Mary A. Robertson; directors: Mrs. Irvine Duval, Mrs. J. B. Robertson, Mrs. Harvey Wisner. There are 13 members at present which number will probably be increased shortly.

You will no doubt think that the Acme W.G.G.A., of Pretty Valley is dead. We very nearly collapsed for want of money in these parts, but we have come to life again. In April, when our first meeting was called, there was a good deal of sickness and very few came. May meeting proved a failure as it was very stormy. June proved better, and hope from now on to revive the old interest again in Grain Growers' cause.—Mrs. T. A. Thompson.

The Redford W.G.G.A. met at the home of Mrs. R. J. Rivett, Wednesday, June 16. Fourteen members and seven visitors were present. Three new members were taken into the club. Rev. Sutherland, of Wilkie addressed the club on the Forward Movement. Our members now totals 24, and we are expecting to increase this number.—Mrs. R. J. Rivett.

A Women's Section of the Dunblane local G.G.A. was organized on June 16, with Mrs. Tustin as president, and Mrs. Hannah, secretary. There are already 12 members and the secretary writes the central office for literature and suggestions for meetings.

Mrs. Wm. Penny, of Balcarres, reports the organization of the Bon Accord Women's Section, at Fort Qu'Appelle, on June 24.



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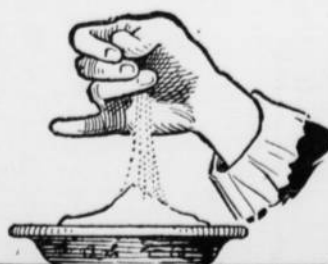
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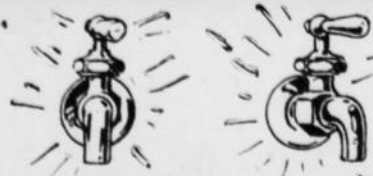
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Making Pickles

"My lords I hope are pepper proof"—Swift

THE pickling season is with us once more, consequently most home-makers are referring to old recipes and are at the same time looking out for new ones.

Vegetables are, of course, the main part of the pickles of which the people of Canada are so fond. However, some families like spiced fruit, such as pickled cherries, plums, apples, grapes, peaches and pears. Only firm fresh products should be selected since the pickles are more attractive if they are whole. They also keep better if there are no bruised spots on them. Sweet pickles are never so bright a green when put up as are the best of the sour ones, owing to sugar being used in the former case. Any pure vinegar may be used for pickle making. Spices should be tied in a cheesecloth bag before adding them to the vinegar.

Pickles should always be stored in a dry cool place.

Place of Pickles in the Diet

Every article of food should be duly considered as to its place in the diet. Pickles contain little or no food value, but as they frequently stimulate the digestive juices, they are to a certain extent an aid to digestion. In addition they add a spicy flavor to many of the less distinctive foods.

Children and Pickles

On no account should children be allowed to eat pickles, as even adults frequently find this class of food hard to digest. The digestive system of a child is capable of assimilating only a limited number of foods. There will be found plenty of variety in the more easily digested articles of diet. Someone will say: "Oh, my small son can eat anything, and he is just crazy about pickles. It never seems to hurt him either." The results of improper feeding may not be apparent at the moment, but by the time that child reaches middle age he wonders why his digestion is so weak and what is the reason for his frequent attacks of dyspepsia. He has his over-indulgent parents to thank for his present discomfort.

Spiced Grapes

8 pounds grapes
4 pounds sugar
3 cups vinegar
4 sticks cinnamon
1 ounce whole cloves
2 blades mace

Remove the skins of the grapes and set them aside. Cook the pulp until soft in the vinegar, in which is the cheesecloth bag of spices. Pass as much of the pulp through a fine sieve as possible, keeping back the seeds. Add the skins and return to the fire. When boiling put in the sugar and bag of spices. Cook until thick and pour into glasses or jars and seal.

Beet Relish

2 dozen small beets
1/2 cup grated horse-radish
4 cups vinegar
1 tablespoon ground ginger
6 cloves

Thoroughly clean the beets with a vegetable brush and water. Leave on all the roots and at least two inches of the tops. Boil until tender, peel and chop finely. Put spices into a bag and place them with the vinegar in a saucepan. Bring to the boiling point and pour over the beets. Seal closely and keep for a week or two before using.

Spiced Tomatoes

Dip ripe tomatoes into boiling water for one and one-half minutes. Plunge into very cold water. Remove skins, core, slice and weigh tomatoes. To seven pounds of the vegetable allow four pounds sugar, two cups white vinegar, one teaspoon powdered nutmeg, one ounce each of whole allspice, cloves and cinnamon, which are tied in a cheesecloth bag. Put vinegar in a saucepan with spices and sugar and boil for 15 minutes. Then put in the tomatoes and cook slowly until the mixture is thick. Pour into air tight jars and seal.

Corn Pickle

2 quarts green corn
2 quarts beans
2 quarts chopped cabbage
2 quarts chopped cucumbers
2 ounces mustard seed
3 quarts chopped green tomatoes
2 ounces celery seeds
4 cups sugar
8 cups vinegar
Salt to taste

Cook the vegetables separately until

they begin to become tender, and drain. Put all the vegetables with the rest of the ingredients into a saucepan and cook for one and one-half hours. Seal in jars. The beans may be either fresh or dried. If the latter are used they should be soaked over night before cooking.

Pickled Pineapple

Put two cups vinegar into an enamelled saucepan, add two cups sugar and boil for eight minutes. Pare a large pineapple, slice, and cut each slice into quarters, and cook in the syrup of vinegar and sugar until clear. Remove fruit and place in a sealer. Boil the syrup for five minutes and pour over the pineapple. Seal.

Bordeaux Sauce

4 quarts green tomatoes
1 head cabbage
10 onions
1/4 pound mustard
1 1/2 pounds brown sugar
1 ounce turmeric
1/2 ounce celery seed
1/2 gallon vinegar

Chop the tomatoes, cabbage and onions fine. Sprinkle with salt and let stand one-half hour. Drain and put in a kettle with vinegar, sugar, mustard turmeric and celery seed. Boil one hour. Two green peppers chopped fine make a nice addition to this pickle.

Ripe Cucumber Pickle

6 pounds cucumber
1 pound brown sugar
1 tablespoon cinnamon
1 tablespoon pepper
2 tablespoons salt
1 tablespoon cloves
1 tablespoon allspice
Vinegar

Cut cucumbers into strips and place in an enamel preserving kettle. Add the rest of the ingredients, using enough vinegar to cover the vegetable. Boil until tender. Pour into jars and seal.

Green Tomato Pickle

4 quarts green tomatoes
2 medium-sized onions
1/2 cup salt
1 pound brown sugar
1 1/2 quarts vinegar
1/4 cup mustard seed
1/4 ounce whole cloves
1/4 ounce allspice berries
1/4 ounce stick cinnamon
1/4 ounce root ginger

Thoroughly wash the tomatoes and cut in one-fourth inch slices. Peel onions and slice very thin. Sprinkle alternate layers of tomatoes and onions with salt, cover with a weighted plate and let stand over night. In the morning drain the vegetables. Mix the spices, divide in two parts and tie in small pieces of cheesecloth. Heat the vinegar and sugar with spices. When boiling add tomatoes and onions and cook slowly until tomatoes are clear. If allspice berries are not obtainable they can be omitted. Two red peppers cut in thin strips can be added with the rest of the vegetables.

Oil Pickles

2 gallons of small cucumbers (not gherkins)
1 quart onions
1 cup salt
3 quarts white vinegar (6 cups)
1 cup olive oil
1 tablespoon white pepper
2 tablespoons mustard seed
1 tablespoon celery seed
1 piece alum size of a small bean
1/2 cup boiling water

Pare cucumbers and slice thin. Peel and chop onions fine. Place in alternate layers with the salt. Cover with a weighted plate and let stand over night. Drain thoroughly. Dissolve the alum in the boiling water. Mix the remaining ingredients. Add water with alum and pour it over the cucumbers and onions. Mix well and bottle. This pickle is best after it has stood for several months.

Indian Relish

4 quarts green tomatoes
10 medium onions
1 large head celery
3 large cucumbers (peeled if very large)
1 head cauliflower

Chop all the vegetables fine, sprinkle over one cup salt. Cover with a weighted plate and let stand over night. Drain in the morning.

1 cup mustard
3 cups brown sugar
1/2 cup flour
1 teaspoon turmeric powder
2 quarts cider vinegar

Thoroughly blend the dry ingredients, add scalded vinegar and boil until the mixture thickens. Add the vegetables. Boil slowly for one hour. Three green peppers cut fine make a nice addition. This recipe makes about four quarts pickle.

Mustard Pickle

300 small cucumbers
2 large cauliflowers
2 quarts pickling onions
2 quarts vinegar
1 pound brown sugar
1/2 cup flour
1 ounce turmeric powder
2 tablespoons white pepper
1/4 pound mustard

Wash cauliflower and break in small

pieces. Peel onions and wash cucumbers (cut in smaller pieces if necessary). Stand in brine over night. In the morning drain and scald in vinegar. Remove the pickles, mix seasonings, moisten with vinegar and add slowly to hot vinegar, stirring constantly. Add pickles and cook one-half hour.

Unripe Cucumber Pickles (Gherkins)

Wipe four quarts small unripe cucumbers. Place in a stone jar and add a brine made of one cup salt and two quarts boiling water. Let stand three days. Drain cucumbers from the brine. Bring brine to the boiling point; pour over the cucumbers and let stand again for three days. Repeat once again. Drain, wipe cucumbers and pour over one gallon boiling water in which one tablespoon alum has been dissolved. Let stand six hours and then drain from alum water. Cook cucumbers ten minutes, a few at a time, in one-quarter of the following mixture, heated to the boiling point and boiled ten minutes.

8 cups vinegar	2 sticks cinnamon
2 tablespoons allspice	2 tablespoons whole berries
	cloves

Strain remaining liquor over pickles which have been placed in a stone jar.

Chili Sauce

12 medium-sized ripe tomatoes	2 teaspoons cloves
1 onion finely chopped	2 teaspoons cinnamon
2 cups vinegar	2 teaspoons allspice
3 tablespoons sugar	2 teaspoons grated nutmeg
1 tablespoon salt	

Wash tomatoes and plunge into boiling water one and one-half minutes. Dip quickly into very cold water until cool enough to handle. Remove, take off skins and slice tomatoes. Place in a preserving kettle with the remaining ingredients. Heat gradually to the boiling point and cook slowly two and one-half hours.

Canned tomatoes may be used if the fresh ripe tomatoes cannot be obtained. Celery makes a nice addition to this sauce.

Spiced Currants

7 pounds currants	3 tablespoons cloves
5 pounds brown sugar	2 cups vinegar
3 tablespoons cinnamon	

Pick over currants, wash, drain and remove stems. Put in a preserving kettle. Add sugar, vinegar and spices tied in a small bag of cheesecloth. Cook slowly for one and one-half hours after the mixture has boiled. Remove bag of spices and pour mixture into a stone jar. Spiced currants are a delicious accompaniment to cold meat.

Celery Relish

1½ cups chopped celery	1 teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons powdered sugar	½ teaspoon mustard
	¼ cup vinegar

Mix in the order given. Cover and let stand in a cold place one and one-half hours. Drain off the liquid before serving. When preparing celery include some of the small tender leaves chopped finely. If fruit sugar is not obtainable, granulated sugar can be crushed with a rolling-pin.

Beet Relish

1 cup chopped cold beets	2 tablespoons lemon juice
3 tablespoons grated horseradish root	2 teaspoons powdered sugar
1 teaspoon salt	

Mix ingredients in the order given. Canned beets may be used in place of fresh ones, and bottled horseradish, if of strong flavor and well drained. This is delicious served with cold meat or fish.

Sweet Pickled Peaches

4 quarts peaches	1 ounce stick cinnamon
2 pounds brown sugar	Cloves
2 cups vinegar	

Boil sugar, vinegar and cinnamon twenty minutes. Dip peaches quickly in hot water and then plunge them into cold water. Remove as soon as cool and take off skins. Stick each peach with four cloves. Put into syrup and cook until soft. Pears may be pickled in the same way.

Chow-Chow

2 quarts small green tomatoes	¼ pound mustard seed
12 small cucumbers	2 ounces turmeric
1 cauliflower	½ ounce allspice
2 bunches celery	½ ounce pepper
1 pint small onions	½ ounce cloves
2 quarts string beans	Salt
	1 gallon vinegar

Prepare vegetables and cut in small pieces. Cover with salt and let stand 24 hours; drain. Heat vinegar and spices to boiling point, add vegetables and cook until soft.



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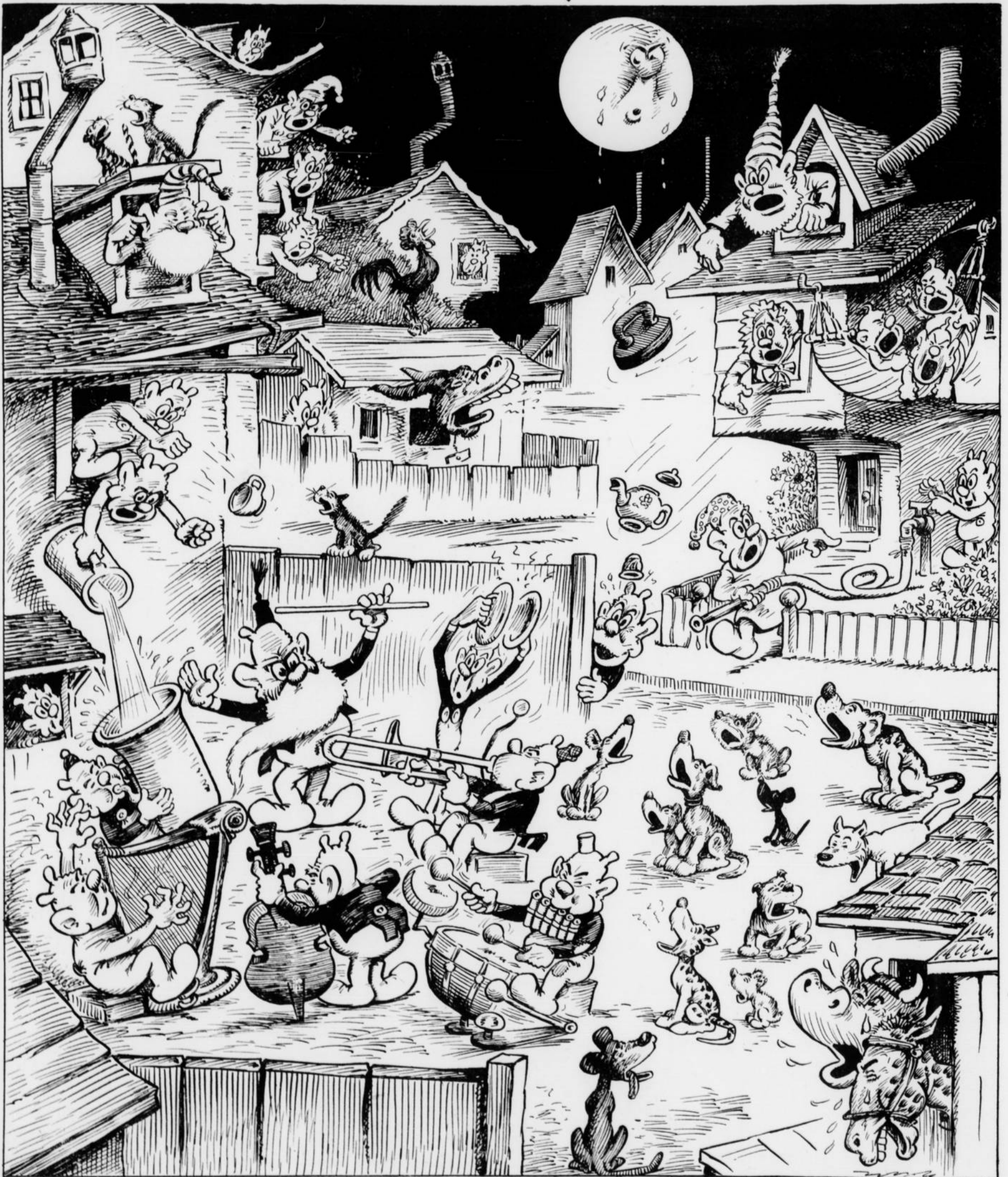
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Band Practice Night in Dooville

This is band practice night in Dooville. Old Doe Sawbones, who besides his other many duties, is the village bandmaster, is wielding the baton. Roly is banging the cymbals and Poly is tooting the big bass horn. Percy Haw Haw is performing on the trombone, while Sleepy Sam is drum-major.

It is not often that the band plays on into the night. They should have been through their practice long ago but for some reason or other their playing did not suit old Doe. When they made such a poor showing on the patriotic airs of Wonderland he told them that they would have to do better or he would keep them practicing all night. Long after the other Doo Dads had gone to bed they kept blowing away. That wasn't so bad, but as darkness crept over the land all the stray dogs and prowling cats in Wonderland added their howlings and yeowlings

to the rumpus that the band was making. As if that wasn't enough the mules and cows started in, and even the old rooster began to exercise his clarion voice. Is it any wonder that the patience of the sleepy Doo Dads gave out? Flatirons, tea-kettles and tin cups have begun to fly in the direction of Old Doe and his musicians. One old boy is even getting out the hose to turn on them. Old Doe will likely call them a lot of Bolsheviks for interrupting his patriotic airs. Flannelfeet, the Cop, is beginning to realize that he did not do his duty and put a stop to band practice at this unearthly hour, but he don't like the job of arresting Old Doe. There will soon be a scatteration and then the quiet of the night will settle over Dooville, and the outraged Doo Dads will get a little sleep.

Exports and Imports Equal

Ottawa, August 27.—For the 12 months ending July 30, Canada's imports and exports were about equal, with imports of \$1,253,191,735 and exports of \$1,264,463,537. The total duty collections for this yearly period was \$208,001,705. The total trade for this period was \$2,517,656,372, compared with former corresponding annual period of a total trade of \$2,244,293,963.

There was imported from the United Kingdom \$191,932,054 and exported to that country \$409,481,599. From the United States we bought \$881,516,635, and sold that country \$499,746,802. From Cuba we imported \$30,523,799; from British East Indies \$18,848,911; from British West Indies \$15,443,325, and from British Guiana \$6,795,180. Exports of agricultural products are about equal to the corresponding period of the previous year, but there was a decrease of about \$175,000,000 in cartridges and other explosives. The greatest increase in export was in wood and wood products, increasing from \$97,000,000 to nearly \$200,000,000.

In imports the principal increase was in cotton from \$65,192,086 to \$119,500,887; iron and steel from \$148,363,407 to \$176,668,580; sugar and molasses from \$47,946,288 to \$92,738,416 and wool from \$41,375,871 to \$83,690,576.

Egypt Independent

Washington, Aug. 27.—The proposed new relations between Great Britain and Egypt, growing out of conferences in London between Lord Milner's mission and Egyptian representatives, was described here today as relatively the same as that existing between the United States and Cuba. Should the plan be accepted and made effective by treaty as proposed, it was said Great Britain would retain control of Egyptian foreign affairs and guarantees would be required for protection of the Suez canal; but otherwise the Egyptians would be independent.

A statement issued today at the British embassy said that "certain heads of agreement" had been reached during the London conferences and were awaiting approval both by the British government and the Egyptian people. When the general plan is approved, it added, the next step will be the negotiations of a treaty.

Poland Wants Peace

London, August 27.—Premier Witos has notified the Russian Soviet government, by wireless, that the Polish victory has produced no change in the intentions of the government of Poland, says a Warsaw despatch to the London Times. The premier added that the instructions to the Polish peace delegation at Minsk have not been changed, and that the Poles desire only an honorable peace.

Poland's Peace Conditions

Warsaw, August 27.—The president of the Polish delegation, at Minsk, on August 19, laid down the following as Poland's principal conditions for peace:

"The political and economic integrity, and complete sovereignty and independence for Poland within her frontiers are indispensable for her economic and political development.

"Guarantees that Russia will not interfere with the internal questions of Poland."

The text of the declaration was forwarded to Warsaw from Minsk, August 22, but only reached Warsaw August 26.

Ex-Mayor Fined \$1,000

Windsor, Ont., August 27.—Dr. Fred Park, for many years mayor of Amherstburg, and also a magistrate of that place, was fined \$1,000 and costs by Magistrate Alfred Miers, in the police court this morning, following a plea of guilty entered by Dr. Park to a charge of having, on May 26 last, been in possession of liquor in a place other than a private dwelling.

Prairie Chicken Season in Manitoba

Official proclamation has been made of the open season for prairie chicken and kindred wild fowl, from October 15 to 22. The limit bag for each person is 25 birds of all the kinds named.

Religion and Life

Continued from Page 26

women, must face. We may well believe that if the spirit that love engenders had ruled the lives of even the men of the churches of the past, some way would have been found of solving our problems. But the spirit of hate and greed has been prevalent and now we find unrest. Can we be surprised?

Maybe what we all of us need is a little genuine Christianity, the Christianity of the Carpenter.

G.G. Buy H.B. Store

Continued from Page 3

James S. Braidwood, manager at Vancouver, were soon in communication, and the latter visited Yorkton in person to arrange the final details.

The H.B. Co. building is one of the most beautiful and imposing mercantile structures in Western Canada, occupying the corner of the two leading streets in Yorkton, and directly facing the C.P.R. depot. It was completed in 1912 and has ten large display windows on the ground floor facing the two streets.

Large Trade Turnover

The H.B. Co. have operated their Yorkton branch for 22 years, and in

dropping it the company is left free from any retail interests in the whole of Saskatchewan. The sales of the local store for the past financial year totalled \$268,000. The sales of the local S.G.G.A. store totalled \$155,000 on the insignificant paid-up capital of \$2,000, which constituted 20 per cent. or the first call on the original authorized capital of 10,000 when the local co-operative body started eight years ago.

The H.B. Co. are giving the new company the benefit of purchasing the grounds at the valuation of 22 years ago, and the building at the cost of construction in 1912. The store contents will be taken over at invoice prices. The new company have already pledged, from the leading farmers and citizens of the district, \$150,000 of the capital required, and are in a position to take over the larger business as soon as the local government board authorize the sale of the new company's shares.

Control By Yorkton Citizens

The shares of the new body are to have a par value of \$500 each, with one vote for each share of \$500. The limit of shares is \$5,000, or ten shares to each shareholder. The payments comprise 40 per cent. with application, 40 per cent. November 1, 1920, and balance at discretion of the directors. The new company will take possession October 1, this year.

The provisional directors, whose names are filed with the local government board are all leading farmers of Yorkton and district: Peter Roussay, Thomas Buckle, James Williams, Robert Roussay, Gardie Bryan, R. J. Beatty, W. J. Gleason, and Edwin Pinkerton, secretary-manager.



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For Calendar or any information write S. Everton, M.A., Registrar
Fall Term Begins September 28



How Would You Like Doc For a Dentist?

There are not many boys or girls that do not know pretty near all they want to about tooth pulling. If you haven't been to the dentist, then most likely father or mother, perhaps big brother has pulled some for you. How did they do it? Tie a thread or string around your tooth and then fasten the other end to the door knob and when you were not looking slam the door shut and before you knew it the tooth was out? There must have been an epidemic of toothache amongst the little Doo Dads. Doc Sawbones has

Sleepy Sam strapped in his dentist chair, a string is fastened to Sam's tooth and then tied to a rope that passes through a hole to the outside where it is tied to a big stone. This stone is held up from the ground by a forked stake, the Doc has another rope tied to this stake, so that when he pulls it the stake will fall and let the stone drop and as it drops it will jerk out Sam's tooth.

Out in front of Doc's office Sandy is playing the pipes for all he is worth so that the other patients can not hear Sam hollering, and so get scared away. Roly is acting as usher for the Doc and seems to be rather enjoying the situation. One Doo Dad and Percy Haw Haw have got scared and are going to suffer with the toothache rather than have Doc pull it for them. Three little fellows with badly swollen faces are sitting on the bench waiting their turn.

Poly is Doc's apprentice, and is fitting the Clown with a set of false teeth. The Clown's mouth seems so large that he is not sure if he has a set big enough. One little fellow has got his finger bitten by getting too curious about seeing how the

false teeth worked. The Lady Doo Dad is rushing two little Doo Dads to the dentist.

See what that little Doo Dad has done to the Doc's sign. Guess he must have had the Doc pull a tooth for him some time and knows how the sign should read. When you think of the dozens and dozens of funny pictures and the pages and pages of funny stories in the THREE BIG DOO DAD BOOKS, I don't see how any boy or girl can help lying awake nights planning how they can get these books. But then it aint so very hard to get them. If you will just fill out this coupon and send it to Doc Sawbones he will write right back and tell you all the particulars and how easy it is to get the books. Write him to-day.



DOC SAWBON S,
290 VAUGHAN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dear Doc.: Send me, right away, your great big colored folder, telling about the th ee Doo Dad Books. I want to know how I can get these books free.—AND GET A HUSTLE ON.

My name is
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Training is what
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to do is to give him a
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receives individual instruction from teachers
who are specialists in their line. If your boy
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A. S. TUTTLE, M.A., D.D.

Ukrainians' Pioneering

The First Year in Western Canada was Full of Hardships and Suffering for
the Women, Many of Them Without Money, and Husbands

Far Away—By Mrs. Anna Bychinsky

IT is now a little over 20 years since the first Ukrainian settled in Canada. The first two or three years were truly years of great hardship. Of all the immigrants only one out of 100 had any money to start farming with; the rest had barely enough to pay their transportation from the Old Country to Canada, so when they took their homesteads, they were practically penniless, and only scantily provided with a bit of tea and a sack of flour.

The first few nights on the homestead were spent on the open prairie, with only a few rags underneath and the blue sky overhead. Some had a box, in which the mother put her babies to sleep, while the father watched all night and kept away the howling coyotes that would come up too close and frighten the poor, homeless children. Their position was pitiful. If it rained the children, being exposed to the chilling drench, would cry unceasingly. The mother would make frantic efforts to protect them. She tucked in a child under each arm and leaned over the others, while the cold water trickled down her back and into her bosom.

The first home of the Ukrainians in Canada was a mean hovel. It was made of logs and mud, over an excavation of about three feet deep. Nothing could be more depressing than to live in that small, damp hole, and yet it was the only retreat these immigrants could afford for a long time. They possessed no furniture of any description. The tea was brewed and the bread was baked in a contrivance made of sticks and mud, with a single hole over the top, with a kettle always filled.

As soon as the hovel was built, every able-bodied man and young boy slung over his back a sack containing some clothing and a huge loaf of bread, and went away in search of work. There was nothing else to do. They had nothing to start farming with; no implements, no seed and no money. Many of the men and boys of 13 walked 200 or 300 miles, stopping at a great many farm houses, asking for work, but nearly always in vain. The miseries these men suffered were extreme. Their bread gave out and hunger gnawed at their stomachs; their boots gave out and they walked barefooted. Their feet were cut and bruised and swollen, and they limped, and, at length, worn out by pain and hunger they were forced to drop behind. Some snatched rides on the freight trains, being driven to it by hunger at the risk of their lives. They desired to reach either Brandon or Winnipeg, where they hoped to find some work. Hunger made the most timid among them approach a kitchen door and beg for a piece of bread. If the inmates were kind-hearted people they would not begrudge a crust to the starving man, but if otherwise, the unwelcome intruder would be sent away with a pack of dogs at his heels. Once in the big city the immigrants soon appeased their hunger; it was discovered that the cooks at the big hotels carried out to the garbage cans good pieces of bread, meat, etc. Hunger is an unprincipled master.

Work on Construction

From the employment bureau at Brandon or Winnipeg the men were sent out to work on the farms or railway construction. They worked hard and steadily, and in spite of the fact that very often they were treated as creatures devoid of human feeling, these immigrants were in no position to resent indignities while their families were destitute. There were instances where an immigrant worked during several weeks, each day mentally calculating his earnings, but in reality deriving not a single benefit, for the unscrupulous employer withheld every cent and drove away the poor employee, who, being ignorant of the English language, could not proclaim how he had been wronged.

There was little

corresponding between the husbands and wives, as only a very few of the Ukrainian immigrants were literate; however, at intervals a man was found who could read or write a letter, but answers were slow in coming back to the husbands, for illiteracy was even more prevalent among the women than among the men. Another obstacle was that the nearest town was 20 and 30 miles away from their homesteads, with no roads and practically no conveyance, as only a very few Ukrainians owned oxen at that time. The immigrants were nearly totally ignorant of the conditions under which each sex labored.

The men toiled hard but the women suffered most. When their supply of flour was exhausted the mothers searched the prairie for edibles, roots, berries, and weeds were picked and several specimens of fungi were tried, often with most painful results. The children cried for food; the infant for milk which its poor, hungry mother could no longer supply. The prairies were densely covered with wild brush or timber. The women venturing out too far would become hopelessly lost. There were instances where women and little children were benighted on the prairie and suffered agonies throughout the night, afraid to stir, for every step led to a still greater bewilderment, and afraid to stay because of the numerous night prowlers. The unhappy victims wept and prayed for the first rays of dawn. If there happened to be an English-speaking family close to the Ukrainian settlers, the mother would work all day, hoe potatoes, wash clothes, or anything she was told to do for a piece of bread or a cup of milk, with which at night she could put her hungry children to sleep, and thus secure a few peaceful hours for her harassed nerves.

The hovels in which the women and children were living were very damp and utterly unfit for human habitation. Only a few of these hovels had a pane of glass; the sun and fresh air could not penetrate, only at intervals when the door was being used. The Ukrainians coming from a milder climate were accustomed to spend nearly all of their time out of doors, both day and night. The inclement weather of this country prohibited this luxury to health. When autumn set in, with the cold and chilling rains and frosts, the family took shelter in the dismal, unsanitary hovel, where the underfed children, being susceptible to disease, fell prey to diphtheria and other prevalent disorders.

Disease Sometimes Prevalent

While the children kept well, the mothers practiced self-denial to an astonishing degree, and went about their work courageously. They cleared several acres of land of wild brush, and afterwards spaded the ground. They carried wood for fuel to last them over winter and cut and piled it up to dry. They dug wells; they carried away stones. They bore hardships and hunger without a murmur. They bore aches and bruises. Their backs were over-strained and they could not sleep for pain. Their hands and feet were scratched and bleeding. They paid no heed, but when their children became thin and pale, then they pleaded for a piece of bread. When their garments disclosed their nakedness and the cold turned their flesh blue, when sickness came and death claimed their children, then the Ukrainian women, worn out with struggling against such odds, bewailed their bitter fate, which exacted such extreme sacrifice.

The women did not know how to cope with disease, and there was absolutely no way of procuring medical aid; the consequences were a painful epidemic of diphtheria. The children were decimated. We can imagine the agonies of

This is the second of a series of articles which Mrs. Bychinsky is writing for The Grain Growers' Guide on the contributions of foreign women to the upbuilding of Western Canada. Mrs. Bychinsky is herself a Ukrainian, and knows thoroughly whereof she writes.

a helpless mother when her children took sick and were dying, left alone on a wild prairie, in a strange country where no one knew

her and no one cared for her, far away from all help. Her children lying sick, with only a rag between them and the damp ground, the frantic mother sees not their appealing gestures, hears not their painful moaning; she is deaf and blind to the lesser evils, but keenly conscious of the excruciating fact that death is lurking nigh the babe in her arms, and even amidst her highest supplications to her Father in heaven the little one breathes its last.

In those days the mothers were called upon to perform a most gruesome task—that of digging the graves and burying their own children. Many a mother's heart was crushed with sorrow while she stood over the fresh grave of her darling, contributing the last love token—the hot tears that flowed from a broken heart.

With the first money the husband sent his wife came the first cheer—the family cow, the introduction of which always caused great excitement. All the children would stand around while the mother did the first milking. Every child paid a pretty compliment to the cow and praised every part of her, from head to foot, and patted her and coaxed her to eat and stand still, and even invoked a blessing upon her. The first cow was looked upon as a member of the household and was treated with as much consideration as was bestowed upon the children.

The Ukrainians are truly pioneers of Western Canada. When they came here their greatest possessions were good health, strong arms and great perseverance. Their hardships were great, but it taught them to love the land into which culture the best years of their lives were given. The men profited by having to go out in search of work, for they became acquainted with more modern ways of farming and learned to speak a little English.

In these first years of extreme struggle the Ukrainian women have proved themselves to possess dauntless courage and perseverance, and we may truly say of them that they have been an inspiration that has carried the men through.

Experimental Farms Talk Advertising

To the well known, established breeders of livestock, any advice on the value of advertising is superfluous, for in the large majority of cases it has been by proper advertising of high-class goods that they have built up their business. The purpose of this article is to call the attention of the smaller breeders, the beginners in the business, to the possibilities in advertising any livestock which they may have for sale. For example, every year at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, there is a deluge of enquiries as to the possibility of purchasing young animals of the various classes of livestock. Needless to say the farm is unable to fill all wants for obvious reasons such as being sold out of the particular class of stock wanted; not having animals of the age or sex wanted; and not keeping representatives of the breed wanted. In an endeavor to assist our correspondents to locate the animals they wished to purchase it has often been found, and sometimes too late, that breeders right in their own vicinity had animals of the class of stock wanted for sale, but as they had not been advertised for sale nor had the intending purchaser



This Aberdeen-Angus calf was second prize winner at the Edmonton Baby Beef Contest. Fed by Thos. A. Day, Red Deer.

advertised his wants, both parties missed a chance to do business which would have benefited both.

From the above it would seem that a more extended scheme of advertising on the part of breeders who are either in need of or wish to dispose of stock, would be profitable for all parties concerned. This advertising need not be very expensive. A small notice in the proper column of the local paper or in one of the farm papers which is popular in the district, would serve the desired purpose quite adequately. If the number and quality of the animals warrant it, a larger advertisement with an illustration would be in order.

Advertising is, of course, of particular value in disposing of breeding stock or animals not in fit condition for sale on the regular market. The writer has in mind one particular class of stock, namely, aged pure-bred dairy bulls of good quality and known to be breeding good stock. Many of these find their way to the butchers every year when it would be much to the advantage of the breed as well as to the farmers disposing of them and lucky enough to get them, if they were kept for further years of service. A little timely advertising would in many cases accomplish this end.

Lastly, advertising must be more or less seasonable. The greatest demand for dairy cattle and swine-breeding stock is usually in the late winter and early spring, while sheep are more in demand in late summer and fall. Plan the advertising to meet the seasonal requirements and it can then be done most economically.—George W. Muir, Animal Husbandman.

CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made.

For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue G. Address:

H. CATER Dept. G, BRANDON, MAN.

The Royal Bank of Canada



The Farmer's Wife should have a Bank Account.

Sometimes the money received from the sale of her eggs and butter is not deposited in the bank and she gets no benefit from them.

The staff of this bank is trained to be especially courteous to ladies not familiar with banking ways.

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BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

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DUROC-JERSEYS—ORDERS BOOKED FOR choice bred young pigs, early September delivery, \$12 each. Also a few April farrow, \$20 to \$25, both sexes; small deposit. E. A. McNutt, Saltecoats, Sask. 34-2

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FOR SALE—25-H.P. DOUBLE CYLINDER Watrous engine, in fair condition; 130 pounds square inch allowed by recent inspection; 36-58 Case separator, in good working order, with Garden City feeder, practically new. Also drive and other belts, new last season; two tanks, pump and hose goes with the outfit. Terms, cash \$1,250 or \$1,500 credit, with \$500 down, balance to suit purchaser at seven per cent. Cause of sale, partnership dissolving. Taylor, Howard & Rowan, Minnola, Man. 35-2

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THRESHMEN, A SNAP—FOR SALE—ONE 25-75-H.P. Gaar-Scott steam engine and 40-60 Geo. White separator. All complete and in first-class running order. Price \$4,000. For more particulars write J. A. Munson, Plainview, Sask.

FOR SALE—25-H.P. INTERNATIONAL KERO- sene burner, Aultman-Taylor separator, 27-42 New Garden City feeder. All in good condition. Reason for selling, not well. Will sell cheap. Geo. F. Smith, Carman, Man. Box 129, phone 111.

FARM MACHINERY—Continued

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FOR SALE—22-45 INTERNATIONAL TRAC- tor, 36-56 Aultman-Taylor separator, eight-bottom Oliver plow. Engine just overhauled, and all in good running order. Snap, \$1,600 cash, or \$2,000 half cash. Apply J. Waldron, Elbow, Sask. 35-2

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SELLING—SAWING OUTFIT, WATROUS 60- Skidd boiler, cable husk, three saw edger, 35-Goldie engine, six long carriage, 50-inch inset saw, log jack and power, together or separately. Farr Bros., Tisdale, Sask. 35-2

FOR SALE—22-H.P. AMERICAN-ABELL EN- gine, 28-in. Nicholas & Shephard separator, run 34 days, water tank, caboose, cable, etc. All ready for starting. A bargain for quick sale. Iourd & Bayne, Kennedy, Sask. 34-2

FOR SALE—CUSHMAN COMBINATION thrasher. In first-class condition. As we are buying a larger machine will give you a bargain and easy terms on this one. Write at once. Box 8, McTaggart, Sask. 33-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR GOOD STOCK— 15-30 International tractor, used very little, in first-class condition. Also 36-56 Aultman-Taylor separator, in number one order. E. Keith, Clover Bar, Alta.

SELLING—14-28 ALL-WORK TRACTOR, three-bottom Cockshutt plow, outfit run one season. Good condition. Price upon application. E. P. Hodgins, Underhill, Man. 35-3

FOR SALE—26-H.P. AMERICAN ABEL steam engine, 36-60 Reeves separator with some accessories, \$1,000. McKenzie Thresher Co., Ltd., Indian Head, Sask. 33-2

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY COMPOUND steam engine, 32-H.P. side mount. In first-class condition. Cheap for cash, or would exchange for cattle. E. B. Kolb, Herbert, Sask. 33-3

FOR SALE—GREAT WEST SEPARATOR 36-60, with Garden City feeder. In good condition. Always shedded. A snap for \$400. P. B. Peterson, Woodlawn Farm, Midale, Sask. 33-3

FOR SALE—ONE JACKSON COMBINATION stock loader, Model 1919. Used 15 days. Good reason for selling. Address Eric Hoyer, Edenwold, Sask. 33-3

FOR SALE—25-75 CASE ENGINE, A1 CON- dition, Baker valve. Also 32-64 Case separator. Will sell engine separate. L. E. Loveseth, Camrose, Alta. Box 152. 34-2

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In the northern part of the western provinces there is every indication that there will be an exceptionally good crop of coarse grains. This will mean that feed grain should be obtainable at a nominal cost. You know that the feed situation has a very direct bearing on the livestock market. There should, therefore, be an active demand for breeding swine this fall, throughout the West.

Those of you who are likely to have fall litters for sale should make your offerings known at as early a date as possible. By doing this you will get your orders booked early and be able to make shipments before the cold weather sets in.

In advertising fall litters the one best means of reaching the buyer in all sections of the country is by means of a classified ad. in The Guide. The Guide carries almost as much classified advertising as all the other western farm papers combined. You can't ask for better or stronger proof of The Guide popularity than that.

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FARM MACHINERY—Continued

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SELLING—NEW MODEL FOUR-CYLINDER 18-36 Avery kerosene tractor. Practically good as new. Priced to sell. R. S. Yeoman, Netherhill, Sask. 34-2

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SELLING, CHEAP—STERLING 12-24 TRACTOR, two-bottom P. & O. engine plow, and three-disc Oliver engine plow. R. Giles, Melavel, Sask. 35-2

SELLING—42-64 AVERY SEPARATOR, 30-90 engine in good condition. C. Bousquet & Sons, Wilkie, Sask.

SELLING—AMERICAN-ABELL 26-H.P. STEAM engine, \$1,200; Stewart sheaf loader, \$200, in good repair. C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 35-3

SELLING—20-H.P. KEROSENE TRACTOR, \$350. Particulars, F. Coates, Leduc, Alberta.

FARM LANDS

GOOD MIXED FARMING LANDS—IN CENT- ral Alberta and Saskatchewan are rich park lands, open prairie, ready for the plow, interspersed with trees which afford excellent shelter for stock. Here grain growing, dairying and livestock raising are being carried on successfully. The country is ideal for mixed farming. The Canadian Pacific Railway is offering a large area of these fertile lands in the neighborhood of Lloydminster and Battleford. These rich districts will become the home of thousands of prosperous farmers. Near Lloydminster the world's prize oats have been grown and butter of the highest quality is made. A man can soon become independent of a farm here. These lands can be bought now at prices averaging about \$18. You pay down 10 per cent. If land is purchased under settlement conditions no further payment of principal until end of fourth year, then 16 annual payments. Interest is six per cent. Write to Allen Cameron, General Superintendent, of Lands, C.P.R., 955 First Street East, Calgary, Alberta. 30-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—IF YOU ARE thinking of moving to a warmer climate, there are unlimited opportunities for farmers in B.C. Our farm-selling organization reaches every part of this province, and in every district we can offer you small chicken ranches, fruit farms, dairy and mixed farms and cattle ranches. The Okanagan district, the Cariboo, Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island, also large tracts in Northern B.C. are carefully worked by our branch offices, and you can rely upon good service. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver. Branch offices at Kelowna, Chilliwack, Cloverdale, Mission, Victoria. 20tf

FARM WITH ALL CROPS, FOUR HORSES, 47 cattle, tools—385 acres splendid land, fine buildings, complete equipment; good American neighborhood, near village; fields have cut 140 tons hay; 75-cow brook-watered pasture; valuable wood; variety fruit; two 12-room houses; four barns; owner throws in horses, cows, all machinery, tools, growing crops; everything for \$15,000, only \$6,000 cash, balance easy terms. Details, page 30, Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog, Farm Bargains, 33 States; copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 1135 B.G., Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Write us for particulars stating size of farm, district and other requirements. Full information supplied without delay. In many cases a small cash payment and reasonable terms can be arranged. The Royal Trust Company 436 Main Street, Winnipeg.

FARM FOR SALE IN MELVILLE DISTRICT, three and a half miles from station; barn, 36 x 66, and seven-room house, granaries and other buildings. Good well, good water. Box 413, or phone 186, ring 4, Melville, Sask.

CHOICE HALF-SECTION, EXTRA WELL IM- proved, half-mile from Coronation, Alta. Price, \$50 per acre. Half cash, balance five years. For particulars write Box 241, Coronation, Alta. 33-4

FARM FOR SALE IN MELVILLE DISTRICT— Three and a half miles from station; barn, 36 x 66, and seven-room house; granaries and other buildings; good well; good water. Box 413 or phone 186 R 4, Melville, Sask. 35-3

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free; Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 8tf

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Columbia, Missouri. 31-5

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DOGS

FOR SALE—EIGHT PURE-BRED SCOTCH collie pedigreed pups, color sable and white, price \$12 each. Also pure-bred pup, same breed, seven months old, partly trained, price \$25. Good heeling stock. W. J. McCracken, Eden, Man. 35-2

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND PUPS—THREE months old. By: dam, Mischea Roskidda; sire, Jellico Rex. Sire of dam, Tippy Dondiago. This is some of the best blood of its kind in America. For prices write J.E. Patton, Truax, Sask. 35-2

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FOR SALE—500 BUSHELS FALL RYE AT \$2.50 per bushel, sacks 40 cents extra. Fred Lindell, Tompkins, Sask. 35-2

FOR SALE—FALL RYE. PRICE, \$2.25 PER bushel, bags extra. A. Lees, Parkburg, Sask. 34-2

POTATOES

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER A FEW CAR loads of potatoes. Anyone having a car load please write and state prices. Earl Parker, Glenewen, Sask. 35-2

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FARMERS! ORDER RUSSIAN ORLOFF ROOS- ters. Breed hardiness, heavy laying, size, beauty, into low-grade flocks. September snap, \$5.00 each; three \$14. Crystal Steam Poultry Farm, Waldeck, Sask. 35-2

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200 HUNTINGTON FARM S.C. WHITE LEG- horn cockerels. Half-price to make room. \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. W. J. Pickard, Box 282, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 33-4

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, April and May hatch, \$3.00. A. G. Campbell, Adanac, Sask. 34-2

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POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU- minum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49tf

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CLOVER HONEY—GOOD BODY, FLAVOR delicious. Put up in 10-lb. cans (gross weight) six cans in a case at \$18 per case, f.o.b. Thedford. Terms: money with order or C.O.D. Rumford & Fretz, Thedford, Ontario. 35-4

PETTIT'S GOOD CLOVER HONEY—WILL BE ready to ship in September. Get your order in early. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 32-6

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FINEST WINTER APPLIES—CAR LOTS, BOTH Ontario and Western. No better packs obtainable. Get our prices before ordering elsewhere. It will pay you. McCollum Lumber and Supply Co., Union Trust Building, Winnipeg, Man. 34-4

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FOR SALE—100 TONS BEST UPLAND HAY, \$15 ton in stack. A. K. Hamilton, S.W. 1/4, 26-38-25, W 3rd., Salvador, Sask. 35-2

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CASE, EGERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST, Toronto, Patents Canadian, Foreign. Booklet free. 26tf

The Stable Nurse

Continued from Page 24

the bottle and allow a little play of the lower jaw.

Patience is a great virtue in drenching a horse. Few of them take kindly to it but almost all respond to coaxing. Severity is only justified in extreme cases. Rubbing the neck of the bottle or the fingers against the roof of the mouth often starts them swallowing. Do not pinch or pound the throat nor draw out the tongue. These processes in no way aid the horse to swallow and often do harm. The careful man may hasten swallowing by pouring a few teaspoonfuls of clean water into the nostril, but this is dangerous advice to give to the layman who is so apt to pour in the drench itself. No more fatal error than this can be imagined. It is almost certain to strangle the patient or set up an inflammation which will cost his life.

Cattle may be easily drenched by holding the muzzle with the left hand while the medicine is poured in with the right. Cattle cannot be crowded as fast as horses. With either class

of animal, if coughing occurs lower the head immediately.

A common form in which medicine is administered to horses is in balls. They are to be preferred to drenches when the drug to be administered is bitter, nauseous or in the form of light insoluble powder which will not mix readily with liquids.

Another Good Vehicle

Gelatin capsules are the most convenient vehicle, but if they cannot be obtained, balls may be made with soap or syrup and wrapped in thin, firm paper. These home-made balls may be up to two inches in length, but should not be more than three-quarters-of-an-inch thick. Egg-shaped balls are to be avoided as they may lodge in the gullet and cause choking. Balls should be freshly made as they may pass through an animal without acting after they become hard and dry.

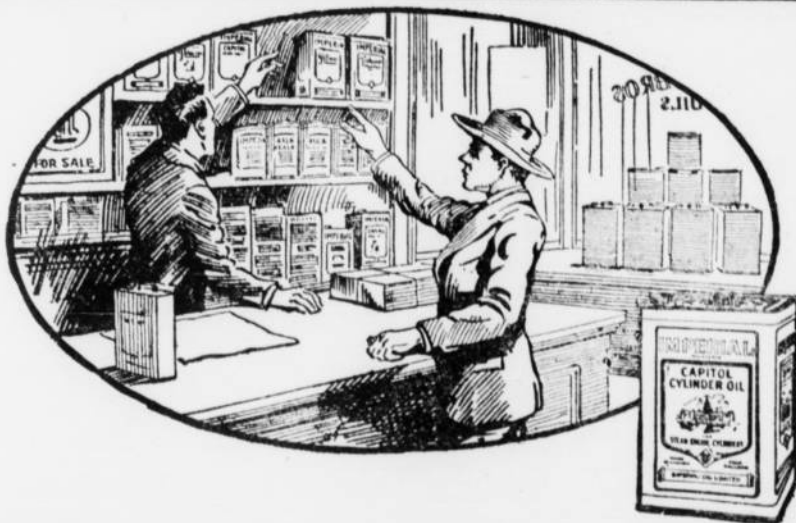
Given with a balling-gun, this is a speedy and satisfactory method of administering medicine. Balls may be given by hand with a little practice. The ball should be slightly moistened, grasped between the extreme finger tips, the tongue pulled gently forward with the left hand and the ball placed as far back on the tongue as the bared right hand can go. The right hand is then swiftly withdrawn and the horse's tongue released. The retracting tongue carries the ball back and over the glottis. It is not necessary to elevate the head much. The mouth should be kept closed for a couple of minutes after which the horse will be given a drink of water from a pail previously made ready. This precaution will often prevent a horse coughing out a ball or

its becoming lodged in the gullet. While a speculum or gag makes the operation safer for the attendant much more success will be experienced without it as horses object to forcible opening of the mouth and cannot swallow properly till the instrument is removed. There are various other modes of administering medicine, but all of these are attended with dangers which a layman will do well to avoid unless he has had first-hand instruction.

What About Winter Feeding?

Are you going to feed some steers this winter? If so, what kind of feed, what kind of feed will you put into them, and for how long can you hold them profitably?

The experience of last year has demonstrated that many of the old rules do not hold any longer, and new answers have to be given to all the above questions. A lower scale of prices all round makes it possible to lay in steers at less than what they cost last fall, but what of the prices next spring? There does not seem to be any chance of a material reduction in the price of feeding grains, even though the northern sections, which are devoted to that sort of crop, have a good harvest. As grain prices go up, the proportion of grain in the ration must go down. After last winter's experience it is hardly likely that cattle feeders will commence operations without having their forage supply in sight. It resolves itself into a question of available forage. It must be evident, too, that cattle cannot be carried to such a degree of flesh, for it costs a great deal more to put on the finish than it does to produce the first



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IMPERIAL PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL HEAVY

For worn and loose bearings—a thick oil.

IMPERIAL ELDORADO CASTOR MACHINE OIL

For steam cylinder lubrication—tractors and stationary engines.

IMPERIAL CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL

For stationary and portable engines using either kerosene or gasoline.

IMPERIAL STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

For grease cup lubrication—a clean solidified oil.

IMPERIAL THRESHER HARD OIL

Imperial Farm Lubricants are sold in 1 and 4 gallon sealed cans, half-barrels and barrels.

FIND the Imperial Lubricant for your engine— automobile, tractor, stationary—and you will get more and better work from your machinery—at less cost for oils and fuels.

Each Imperial Lubricant represents exhaustive experiments and tests, both laboratory and under searching service conditions. The results of these tests, for automobile and tractor lubrication, are summed up in the Imperial Charts of Recommendations which are displayed wherever Imperial Lubricants are sold.

Follow these recommendations and you will get maximum power and economy from your fuels, with least wear and tear on engaging parts—minimum repair and replacement expense.

For additional information on farm machinery lubrication problems consult the Imperial Oil Man; or write our nearest branch.

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Branches in all Cities

hundred pounds. This means a shorter feeding period, probably a maximum of 150 days with as much less as the feeder can lop off and still get his cattle in condition. This is a consideration which will affect date of purchase, for prices do not strengthen in the spring till April. Thirteen years' figures show that monthly variations on good and choice steers at Winnipeg follows this course.

	Per cent.
Average monthly price.....	100.0
January	91.0
February	97.8
March	98.5
April	104.4
May	115.7
June	116.2
July	105.1
August	97.0
September	95.9
October	91.6
November	90.2
December	96.2

Some of the foundation facts of feeding are, of course, unchanged. It is still true, as it always has been, that the fertility of grain farms is dependent on this sort of enterprise in the long run. The pressure of circumstances has not brought that realization home to us yet in this field. Cattle feeding is, after all, part of a balanced agriculture and its profits or losses cannot be figured exactly on the basis of prices received for finished cattle, though every man should, of course, take all reasonable precautions to put the balance on the right side of the ledger for the single operation.

In Livestock Circles

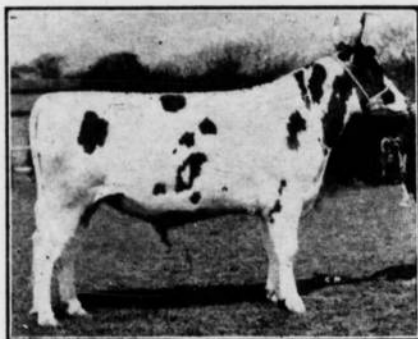
Saskatchewan Promotes Pure-Breds

Visitors at Regina and Saskatoon fairs took considerable interest out of a set of illuminating charts, setting forth the work of the livestock branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. One of these indicated the municipalities which had

taken the pledge in the matter of using pure-bred stallions. There are 48 municipalities, a number which is rapidly growing, in which it is illegal to travel any except pure-bred stallions. Out of the 2,302 horses registered in the province, 2,050 are pure-bred, and the remainder grades which have passed the examination for soundness and desirability of conformation.

Yule Off To Iowa

J. C. Yule, master of Oakland, Carstairs,



Champion Ayrshire Male, Ayr Show, 1920.

has been selected again to judge Shorthorns on the American state fair circuit. The importance of some of the fairs at which he has officiated is eloquent testimony of the valuation which has been placed on his services. Speaking of Charlie Yule reminds us that we left the name of his \$1,000 heifer out of our Brandon Shorthorn sale report by accident. Oakland Rosebud 3rd was not yet a year old when she passed into the ownership of McMillan Bros., of Poplar Point, nor do we by any means consider them the losers on this four-figure deal for a calf, for she is a beautifully-made little red with a promise of mature individuality and a pedigree to suit the most fastidious.

Calgary Dairy Cattle Sale

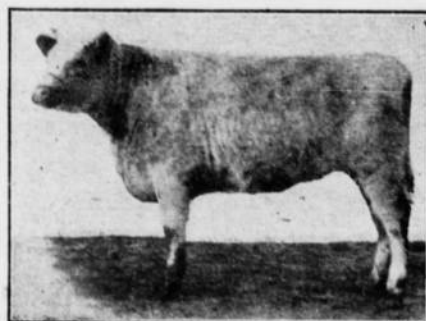
The annual association auction sale of dairy cattle, sheep and swine will be held at Victoria Park, Calgary, on October 26, 27 and 28. Entries for same close on September 26, and application forms may be obtained by writing to the secretary of the Alberta Livestock Associations, E. L. Richardson, Calgary.

Owing to the improved feeding conditions the sale will, no doubt, be larger than ever, and will offer a splendid opportunity for those wishing to purchase dairy cattle, sheep or swine.

Poorly Patronized

H. A. Macauley and Son's sale of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Clydesdale horses, at the Prince Albert stock yards, Thursday, August 12, was favored with only a small crowd, and 26 head of Angus cattle were sold, no one present being in the market for horses.

Two yearling bulls brought \$175 and \$192.50. The Angus females averaged \$220, the lowest priced animal sold bringing \$195 and the highest price paid being \$350. On



Alberta Lassie

One of A. M. Steed's prize winners.

the whole the stock sold brought fair prices, but a much larger crowd was expected, and as it was there were not enough buyers to enable the auctioneer, M. R. Cowell, to dispose of more than 26 head. Considering the excellent quality of the stock offered and the very reasonable terms on which it was sold, it was a disappointment that no greater interest was taken in this sale.

WOOL MARKET REPORT

The market for graded Canadian wool remains unchanged. Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited report the sale of 40,000 pounds of reject wools at 20 cents a pound, and the sale of tags at nine cents a pound. The order placed with Canadian mills by the Roumanian government has not affected the sale of Canadian wools to date, although it is expected to create a demand for clothing wools. Canadian dealers have done very little buying or selling of this year's clip except where they have orders placed ahead. Dealers are now showing a tendency to speculate on graded wools. Prices for the grades are as follows:

Canadian Western Wool

Fine staple	55c-59c
Fine clothing	48c-52c
Fine medium staple	56c-60c
Fine medium clothing	53c-57c
Medium staple	45c-48c
Medium clothing	37c-42c
Low medium clothing	33c-35c
Low staple	25c-30c
Coarse	20c-22c

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, August 27, 1920.

WHEAT—Violent fluctuations have featured our market during period October 21 to 27, and the net result is not much change in values. At the moment, however, this grain appears to be in much stronger position than it was a week ago. During the past few days active buying of our October for export account has featured on this market, and while this has not assumed large proportions on our market as yet, it has been stated that considerably over 100,000,000 of the American surplus has already been sold for export. Receipts here are not large as yet, and at the moment this cereal is by no means weak at present levels.

OATS—Rather quiet markets have been the rule with slight fluctuations from day to day. Eastern buyers are not so keen after our cash oats as formerly, and the result is that the big premiums on oats at Fort William have vanished. Market appears fairly firm at this moment, but there is no export enquiry, and, of course, this enquiry will be necessary to maintain present values when the crop starts to move.

BARLEY—Cash barley premiums have also shrunk somewhat during the week. Buyers have backed away and reduced their bids from time to time, but they are working barley for export, especially feed and rejected, around present levels. Both October and December options appear reasonably priced compared with other cereals.

RYE—Excellent cash demand for new crop rye arriving. Central Europe favor rye at present discount under wheat, and large quantities worked from U.S. recently. Our rye is in line and receipts at moment taken care of by exporters.

FLAX—While lower grades have advanced perceptibly first-class flax has declined. Crop prospects best in years, and buyers appear to be holding off. Flax, which should be cheap at these levels, is not in an exceptionally strong position.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Aug. 23 to 28 inclusive	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—			
Oct. 78½	79½	79½	80½
Dec. 73½	74½	74½	75½
Barley—			
Oct. 121	121½	121½	121½
Dec. 110½	111½	111½	111½
Flax—			
Oct. 350	348	348	342
Dec. 348	347	346	343
Wheat—			
Nov. 256½	256½	255½	263½
Dec. 242½	245	245	249

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

August 26th, 1920.
Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$2.50 to \$2.60; No. 1 northern, \$2.48 to \$2.50; No. 1 red, \$2.45; No. 2 dark northern, \$2.45 to \$2.55; No. 2 northern, \$2.43 to \$2.45; No. 2 red, \$2.40; No. 3 dark northern, \$2.40 to \$2.50; No. 3 northern, \$2.38 to \$2.40; No. 3 red, \$2.35. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.55; No. 1 hard, \$2.50. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$2.40 to \$2.45; No. 1, \$2.35 to \$2.40; No. 2 amber, \$2.35 to \$2.40; No. 2, \$2.30 to \$2.35; No. 3 amber, \$2.30 to \$2.35; No. 5, \$2.25 to \$2.30. Oats—No. 2 white, 65½c to 66½c; No. 3 white, 64½c to 65½c; No. 4 white, 58½c to 63½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, \$1.02 to \$1.08; medium to good, 96c to \$1.01; lower grades, 88c to 95c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.92½ to \$1.93½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.19 to \$3.21.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending August 27, 1920, as follows:

Cattle, 8,996; calves, 427; hogs, 1,286; sheep, 1,119.

With a continuation of liberal receipts on this market during the past week, and reports from the southern and eastern markets showing almost the heaviest receipts on record prices as forecasted continue slow and draggy. The main feature of the cattle market here continues to be the large number of animals which are coming forward in a condition that makes it impossible for the packers to buy them for killers unless at a price which cannot help but be unsatisfactory to the producer. The indications are that present market conditions will continue just so long as the market is overloaded with a class of cattle, the outlet for which is limited, except at sacrifice prices. A careful survey of the market situation leads us to believe that those who can possibly do so would be well advised to hold back all the half fat stock they possibly can and finish it for the January market. Our opinion is that those who do so will be well repaid for their work and expense. Prime butcher steers are in real good demand at from \$11 to \$12; fair to good at \$9.00 to \$11; medium, \$7.00 to \$8.00, with stockers and feeders at from \$6.00 to \$8.00, and only the quality kind in demand. Now is the time for those who have the feed to buy stockers, feeders or breeding heifers. Select hogs remain steady at 20 cents and packers continue to demand very close grading and are cutting heavily on prices of these. In the sheep and lamb section the receipts are really heavier than the local demand calls for, and prices are some weaker. Fat lambs, \$10 to \$12; fat sheep, \$6.00 to \$7.50. Thin old sheep almost unsaleable.

Butcher Cattle

Prime butcher steers	\$11.00 to \$12.00
Fair to good steers	9.75 to 10.00
Medium butcher steers	7.50 to 8.00
Choice butcher heifers	9.50 to 10.00
Fair to good heifers	9.00 to 9.50
Medium heifers	5.00 to 6.00
Choice Stocker heifers	5.00 to 5.50

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, August 23rd to August 28th, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS ExiFd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
August 23	171	96½	93½	93½	88½	84½	139	133	117	117	350	346	305	199½
24	171	97½	94½	94½	89½	85½	131½	126½	111½	111½	348	342	306	199½
25	171	...	...	...	...	...	131½	126½	111½	111½	348	342	316	201½
26	171	...	...	...	...	...	131½	126½	113½	113½	345	339	310	202½
27	171	...	...	...	...	...	129½	124½	113½	113½	342	336	314	204½
28	171	...	...	...	...	...	130	125	114	114	341½	335½	...	205
Week ago	171	95½	93½	93½	89½	...	141½	135½	119½	119½	352	346	302	201½
Year ago	167½	88½	87½	87½	86½	83½	133½	128½	121½	121½	540	515	459	138½



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We are offering for Sale a number of Imported Shorthorn Bulls and Females, many of them from straight Scotch breeding by imported sires; also some show heifers and a number of well-bred dual-purpose animals. This stock is mostly made up of two-year olds, and comprises sons and grandsons of Cairnford Marquis, Imp., Oakland Star, Imp., and Right Sort, Imp. Inspection cordially invited. Write and tell us your wants. JAS. BOUSFIELD & SONS, MACGREGOR, MAN.

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Ford, Ontario

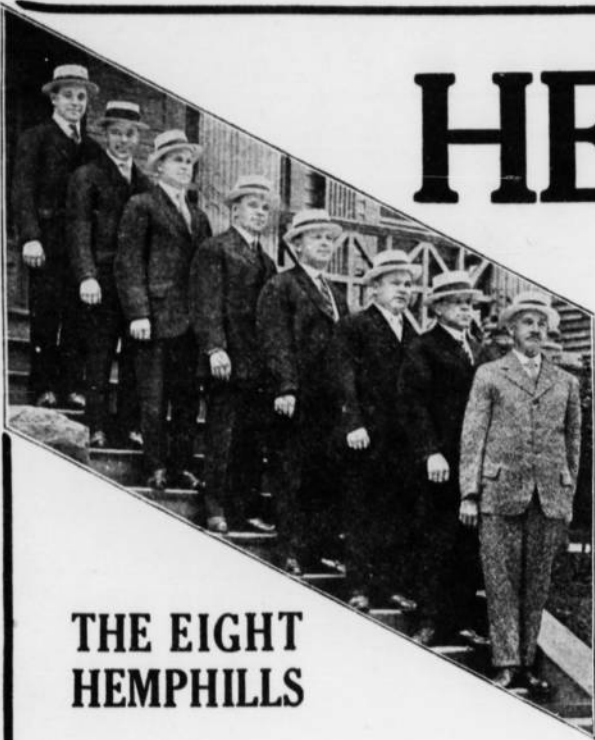
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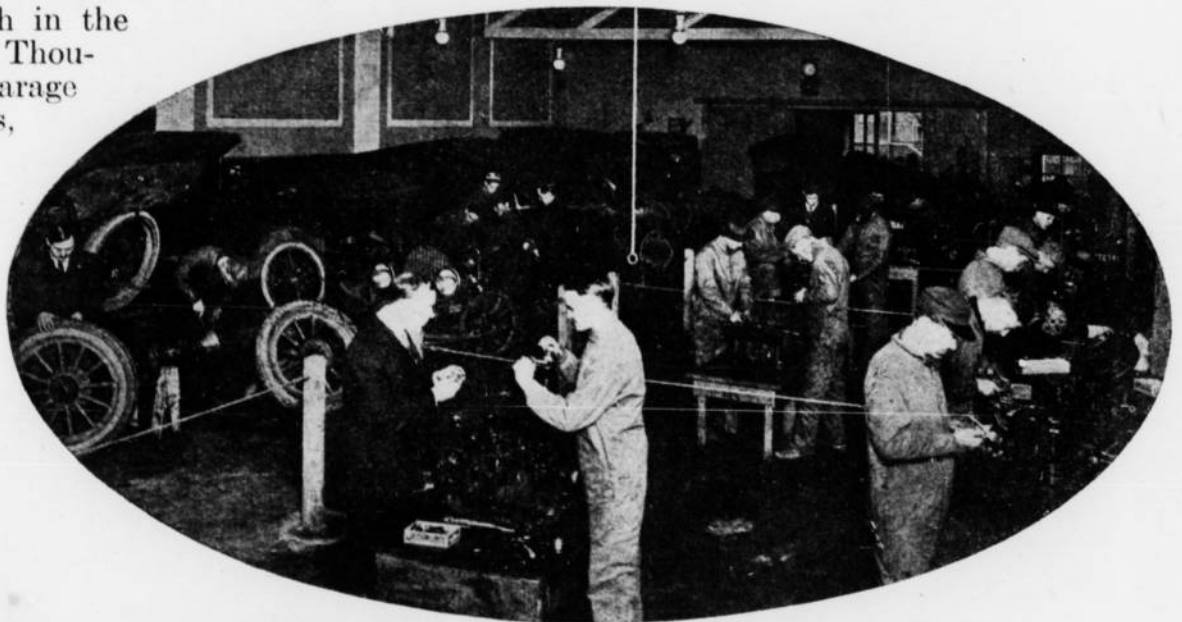
MEN, lay your plans to attend this wonderful system of trade schools after freeze-up. What we have done for others we can do for you. Since early spring the eight Hemphills shown in the picture have been working overtime securing more equipment for their students to learn on—more TRACTORS, AUTOMOBILES, STATIONARY ENGINES, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, anything and everything to make your training thoroughly practical. Also three new branches have been added to our list of Canadian Schools, at Victoria, B.C. Toronto, Ontario and Montreal, Quebec. Our new beautiful catalog will tell you all about them.

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Men earn \$150 to \$300 per month in the AUTO GAS TRACTOR business. Thousands of successful business men, garage managers, tractor engineers, experts, salesmen and mechanics in Western Canada obtained their start at Hemphill Schools. Why not you?

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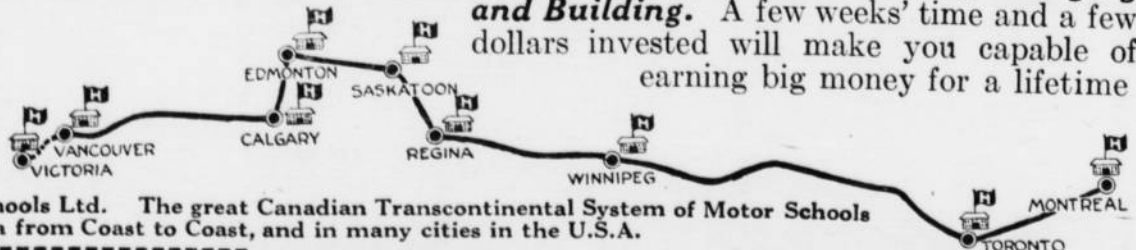
You owe your sons a trade. If the boy is a genius and likes working around machinery give him a chance to learn a trade. Canada's greatest mechanics and engineers were nearly all farmers' sons. Write for our free catalog today.



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